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SATURDAY NIGHT

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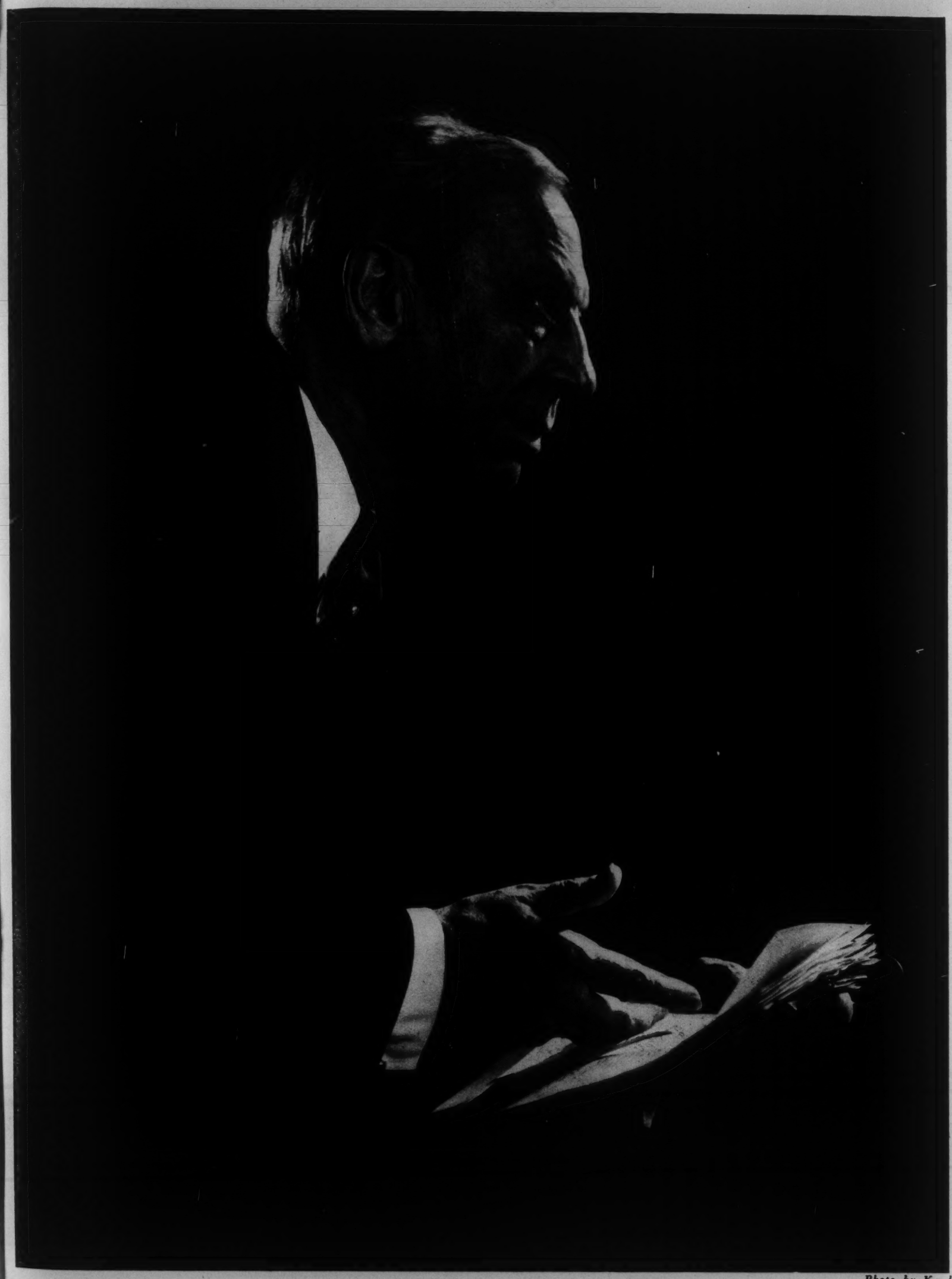

—Photo by Karsh

If labor union representatives and all management members, including the first line of supervision, will observe the spirit as well as the letter of the contract, there will be few, if any, "incidents" to interrupt industrial production. Such, at any rate, is the opinion of General Motors' executives, including ← Chairman of the Board Alfred P. Sloan.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Parties And Policies

THE Progressive-Conservative party is said to be inquiring into the reasons for its rather unimpressive showing in the Halifax by-election. It occurs to us that one of them may possibly be found in the fact that the party has of late presented the appearance of being run rather by the provincial leaders in Ontario and Quebec than by the people in Ottawa. This is a condition which may do no harm in Ontario and Quebec, which between them have a pretty large majority of the seats in the House of Commons, but which can hardly be expected to win votes among people whose affection for those provinces is distinctly limited. It is not so much a matter of anti-Ottawa policy which the party has undertaken, largely at the instigation of leaders in the two great provinces, as of the fact that those provinces appear to be very much in charge of the party. Goodness knows that Nova Scotia is generally speaking as anti-Ottawa as any other part of the Dominion, but it does not follow from that that it must be anti-Ottawa in precisely the same way as Ontario and Quebec.

From the point of view of Progressive-Conservative interests in the next general elections the Ontario-Quebec alliance is not necessarily a bad thing. It is merely that Halifax is a poor place in which to look for good results from it. If the party can win more seats in Ontario and Quebec than it loses in the lesser provinces it will be better off; but those in control of its operations will have to count the cost and weigh it against the estimated benefit.

What they are to do about it if the benefits do not appear likely to outweigh the cost we do not precisely know. The anti-Ottawa policy in its present form was not exactly developed at Ottawa or in the national organization of the party; it was forced upon it by the alliance between the two provincial Governments. It cannot now be got rid of, and there is probably no occasion for getting rid of it, as a policy. What may be desirable is that the party should get rid of the appearance of being run by politicians of provincial rather than national status. Just how this is to be done is a problem which may, we suspect, be occupying a great deal of the attention of the Ottawa leaders.

Radio Alternatives

IN the regrettable absence of any minority report from the Opposition members of the Common Broadcasting Committee we are left to form such idea as we can of the broadcasting system which they propose from the utterances of their experts in the House. Chief among these is Mr. Donald Fleming, who advocates the C. A. B. proposal for a controlling authority independent of both the C. B. C. and the private stations, and is even franker than the C. A. B. in asserting the "ownership" of wave-lengths by the licencees who have been operating them. ("Wave-lengths owned by the privately-owned stations" is his expression as recorded in Hansard.)

The proposal for a transfer of the control powers from the C. B. C. to a new authority is meaningless until we know what is to be the status of the private stations when they are under this new authority. The shift of control might in itself make very little difference, but if it is accompanied by a fundamental change in the status of the private stations — which is evidently what the C. A. B. and Mr. Fleming and presumably the Progressive-Conservatives have in their minds — the change would be

(Continued on Page Five)

Toronto's Secondary School Camera Clubs

By Colin S. Farmer

Should you meet a couple of teen-age boys, pack-sacks over their backs, hiking or cycling anywhere within 25 miles of Toronto they might be on an overnight trip—or they might be members of one of the T. & D. secondary school camera clubs on the hunt for birds, wild flowers or good landscapes. The pack-sacks would contain camera, tripod, a filter or two, flash gun and some photoflash bulbs, possibly some rope and climbing irons, and some cloth for constructing a blind close to a bird's nest.

For over 20 years large numbers of boys and a considerable number of girls have made a hobby of photography while in secondary school. In most Toronto and District schools one or two teachers have given them many hours of their time after school.

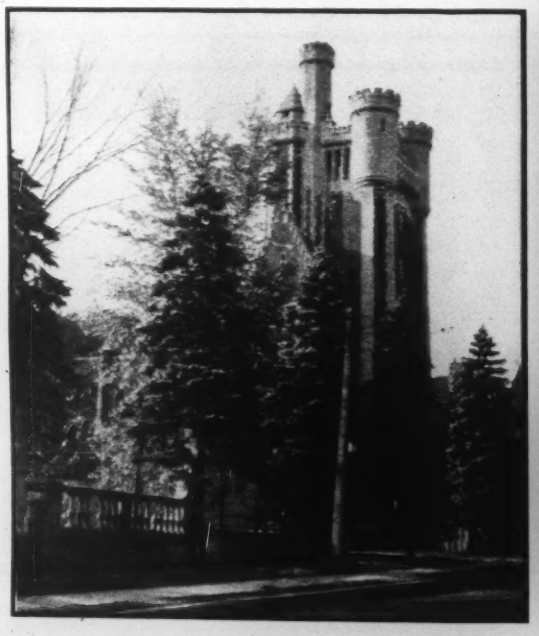
An added stimulus was given to the work of these clubs when it was decided to have not only an exhibition but also to invite each club to submit the best pictures in their local show for an interschool contest to be judged by members of the Toronto Camera Club. Some of the entries in the recent contest are shown here.

Probably the outstanding achievements of any boy during his membership in a secondary school camera club are those of Richard Robinson, recently president of North Toronto Collegiate Club. Last year he not only graduated from school, but during the same year became an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society besides carrying off the highest award in the International Color Salon.

Ed Hausman, after graduating from Northern Vocational School, for two years in succession won the Toronto Camera Club's prize for the best print of the year with pictures made from negatives taken while at N. V. S.

"Trilliums" by Alice Chrysler, 18, of Lawrence Park Collegiate. Taken from Haliburton, the plants thrived for several years in Toronto garden.

"Easter Sunday", flashbulb photograph by Donald Farmer, secretary of the North Toronto Collegiate camera club.



Chas. Godward, Central Tech., used Brownie Reflex for picture of Casa Loma stables.

Jim Woodford, North Toronto C.I., specializes in birds. Above, "Hairy Woodpecker".

Duncan Cameron, president of Humberside Collegiate camera club, prefers landscapes and natural history subjects, but by way of a change tried this portrait, "Lorraine".

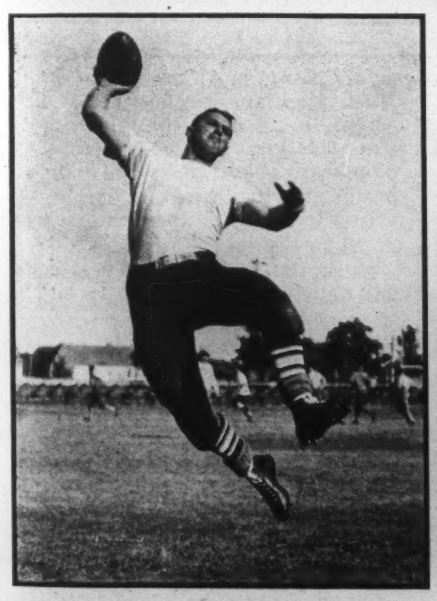
"American Bittern", entry by Don Smith of Forest Hill Village High School.

"Spring Song", by Martin Venis of North Toronto Collegiate, shows Ottawa stream.

Show High Talent Level at Interschool Contest

"Circus Is Coming to Town!", flashbulb shot at Sarnia by Peter Burns, North Toronto Collegiate. His interest in pictures started in Peru where, as a boy, he watched native photographers.

Peter Burns' "Circus" picture won first prize; "Tacking" (above) by K. Bradfield, Northern Vocational, was second, and "Easter Sunday" (previous page) was third.

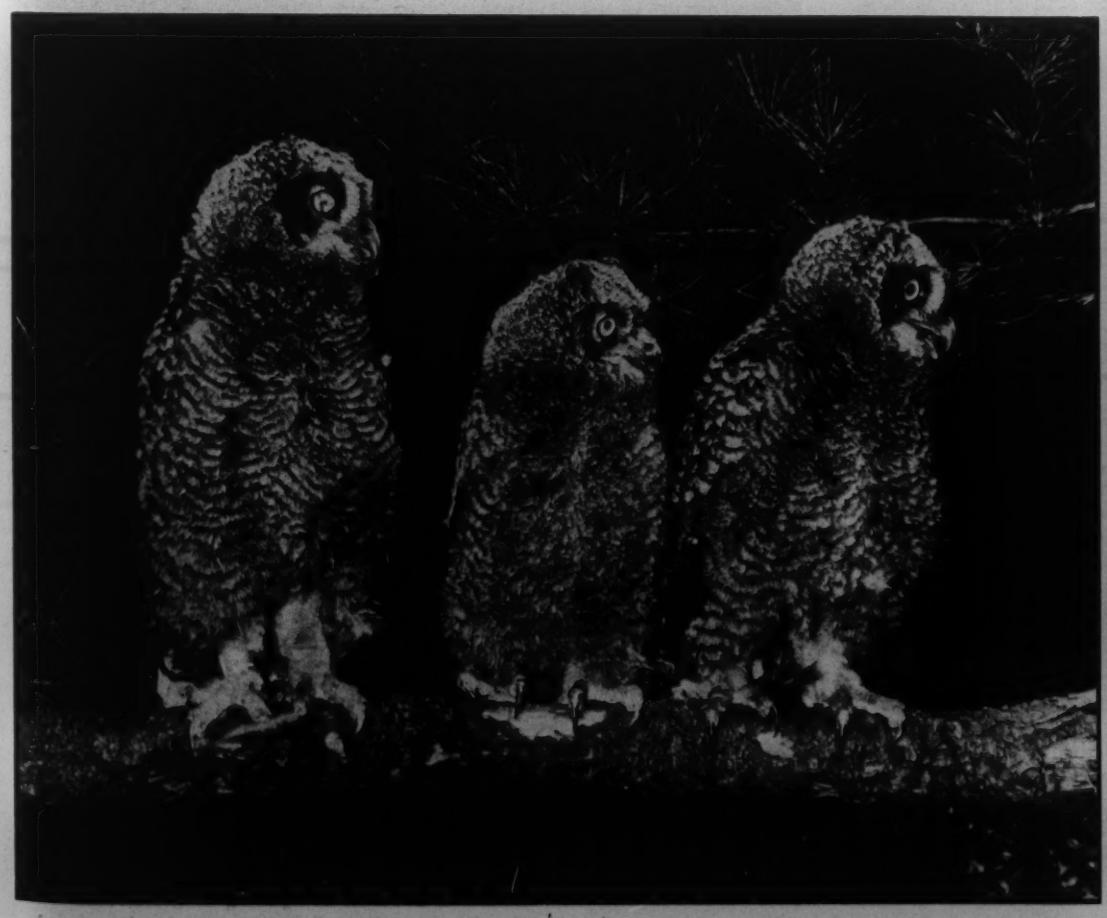


"Pass" and "School Clinic" (right) also by Peter Burns, who has . . .

. . . done a lot of work for the Sarnia Observer. This summer he is working with a motion picture unit.

"Of a Morning", Toronto scene by Fred Walters, North Toronto Collegiate.

"Rex", by Kenneth Crean of N.T.C.I., likes having his picture taken.



Al Gordon of Forest Hill Village High has had three of his bird pictures hung at the Chicago Natural History Salon recently. "Young Great Horned Owls" appeared in Salon catalogue.

"Dawn on Sleet" is the work of Fred Brailey of N.T.C.I. The Board of Education offers encouragement by providing darkrooms and some equipment.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Just Working For Another System Makes Our System Unworkable

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 12, you make a rather curious plea to members and supporters of the C.C.F. to allow the existing economic system to function efficiently so as to assure the preservation of our political democracy. You must surely realize that your plea should have been made to big business and to business in general rather than to adherents of the C.C.F. The latter have nothing, as a body, to do with the functioning of the present economic system. If the system breaks down a good share of the blame must certainly dwell upon those industrialists who grab all they can while the grabbing is good and who give discharge slips to their employees when business slows down. The truth of this is realized by realistic people such as Cyrus Eaton and perhaps a handful of other business leaders.

You say that the great question before the world today, and will be for the next ten to twenty years, is whether democracy as a political system can survive. I quite agree, but this does not go far enough. Because it seems to me that the preservation of political democracy can be had only if we have economic democracy at the same time.

Surely you must have some doubts that private enterprise has the wisdom to prevent another depression a few years from now any more than it prevented the last one, and surely you must also realize that another such depression would greatly endanger the political democracy which means so much to all of us. Would it not be more sensible to gradually evolve a more just and workable system such as for example the labor government in Britain has undertaken, rather than to leave the workings of the economic system to unplanned chance?

The people of this country must have confidence that the system will give them the opportunity of a decent livelihood and economic security for their families; the people must know that they are to be treated as human beings who have a right to permanent employment when they want it, at decent wages, without the constant impelling fear of sudden unemployment; they must have the hope that the system is evolving in the interest of all the people if the way is not to be paved for the very totalitarianisms which we, all of us, want to prevent from ever taking hold here.

You and I are both vitally interested in preserving our political democracy, but we differ greatly in our ideas as to how to preserve these democratic institutions. You contend that all private enterprise requires is to be left alone and all will be well. I maintain that the economic system ought to be amended and broadened in the interests of all the people if our free political institutions are to continue.

May I say in closing that although I disagree with the ideas in your editorial, I am glad you published it. For it is only by getting people thinking about current problems that public opinion will awaken to the dangers confronting our society.

Toronto. BERT GODFREY

ED. NOTE: We have never suggested that "all private enterprise requires is to be left alone and all will be well." What we have suggested is that it cannot function efficiently if a large element of those engaged in it desire it not to function efficiently. Mr. Godfrey shows no signs of desiring it to function efficiently. He may reply that that is because he has no hope of its doing so, but the reason does not greatly matter. The point is that in the process of working for another system to replace private enterprise Mr. Godfrey and his associates are automatically making private enterprise unworkable. His letter shows that he resents the existence of profits, that he expects the owners of enterprises to continue to give employment to workers indefinitely even at a loss, and to have "the wisdom to prevent another depression," even while a ruling party in Great Britain and Saskatchewan, and a strong minority party all over Canada, is striving to change the whole system on which private enterprise works and to "evolve" another system which it is hoped will be "more just and workable" but which certainly will not offer to private enterprise the incentives which it needs.

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Applause Between Movements

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ROBERT Fay's statement that competent Canadian musicians who play in symphony orchestras do not earn enough money to make the job full-time aroused the ire of Correspondent Honderich (S.N., June 21 and July 5), who retorted that Mr. Petrillo sees to it that orchestra players are well-paid. Little Caesar's scale of wages may be adhered to, and even exceeded, for individual performances—but there are not enough performances. For instance, could a Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra player live on the $12 or $15 return for a single weekly performance? Applause between movements? Almost always at Toronto's Prom concerts, if not at Toronto Symphony performances. Conductors might not like it but there is little they can do about it.

Toronto. JAMES O. RICHARDSON

A Writer's View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM a native of Toronto living in England and see your paper regularly. I should like to give a writer's view on the interesting correspondence in your columns recently between Mr. Middleton and Mr. Francis on the subject of new writers (S.N., May 31 and June 14). My first book, a historical novel, is to be published in London shortly by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

Mr. Middleton says that self-confidence is necessary to a new writer and Mr. Francis says that it is insufficient unless backed by brain and talent. I should like to add a love of humanity and love of the work, without personal considerations.

What Mr. Francis deplores in modern writers seems to be an unwarranted arrogance, in which, I think, Mr. Middleton would agree with him. The real artist can never be content with his achievement; it is too far from the idea conceived. It is the idea which interests him and the endless struggle to approach ever nearer to it.

If we present-day writers suffer more from arrogance than our forerunners we lack a sense of proportion, our values are out. If they are, it is a reflection of the spirit of the age, but it is the artist's task to be a prophet. "Where there is no vision the people perish." To write without a faith or philosophy is like trying to solve theorems without a knowledge of the Laws of Geometry. As Shakespeare says: "Nothing will come of nothing."

IRVING HOPE MUNTZ
Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Eng.

100 Per Cent Responsibility

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on General Burns' article on Canada's "3 per cent voice in world councils" (S.N., July 5). The expression of such realistic views, far from giving Canadians an inferiority complex which some writers have recently deplored, should remove much of the fuzzy thinking and talk about Canada's defence position. In effect, the consideration of such facts presented by a man as distinguished in World War II as was General Burns should give the planners of our defence and foreign policies a firm framework around which to build the more detailed schemes. The national political situations should have no bearing on those schemes.

But although our "voice" may be only 3 per cent, our responsibility for decision of some kind is 100 per cent. We cannot pass the buck and stay neutral, as has been suggested recently in your correspondence columns (S.N., June 21). That idea is quite an impossible one. To quote General Burns: "For a state that lies in the line of operation between two great hostile powers, there can be no neutrality."

Winnipeg, Man. HARRY R. KITCHEN

All News Is Good News

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN SATURDAY NIGHT of July 5 my name was used in a letter by Miss Ruth Honderich in a way which seems to give a false impression, although I'm sure it was not intentional.

As I do not know Miss Honderich personally, I suggest she was using her imagination in conveying my reaction to a criticism of my work which appeared in the *Globe & Mail*. As a Canadian composer I can feel gratified that one critic showed enough real interest in new music to cover the "dress rehearsal" of a radio première. What he has to say is his own appraisal, and if not particularly favorable that is not infrequent with new music. Composers, especially in Canada, are quite accustomed to it.

The fact that some press attention is paid to our work is important and we appreciate it. However, to condemn a work outright because it is in the musical language of today is another thing, and fortunately our critics are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of new music in Canada and are trying to give it a fair chance. That one of them should go out of his way to hear a radio rehearsal is one indication of this.

Toronto. BARBARA PENTLAND

"To Some Eminence"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

JOHN A. Stevenson concluded his interesting article (S.N., July 12), on Dean Lowe of Christ Church, Oxford, with a reference to other Canadian students of Christ Church "who have risen to some eminence."

To those mentioned he might have added the name of Frank Parker Day, who was a Rhodes Scholar for New Brunswick in 1905. He was professor of English for some years at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and at Swarthmore College, before being appointed President of Union College, Schenectady. From this last position he resigned some years ago because of poor health.

He served in the First Great War as a Colonel and Commander of the 185th Highland regiment which he raised in Cape Breton. Incidentally, when at Christ Church he was champion heavyweight of Oxford and Cambridge. During the last war he was active in Hospital and Library work in Nova Scotia.

He is the author of several books, and delivered recently the Wood Lectures at this University.

Mount Allison University, W.M.T.
Sackville, N.B.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FROM an advertisement in a Montreal newspaper:

"Traveller doing the Province of Quebec is seeking traveller doing the same..."

We are sure Mr. Duplessis will feel hurt about this.

•

With the price of paper rising constantly, we expect any time now to be told these items aren't worth the stuff they're printed on.

•

In a recent House of Commons debate, an M.P. declared he did not take any notice of the newspapers, but made no suggestion that the press should reciprocate.

•

Apple for Teacher

A member of the Quebec Government, recounting its achievements, reminded his audience that a minimum wage for teachers had been established. The teachers have known this for a long time.

•

Now that Joe Louis has decided to retire from the ring because he is unable to find a challenger, we have made up our mind not to take any step likely to discourage him.

•

"The five-day week is ruinous," declared a speaker before a Chamber of Commerce gathering. It certainly makes a mess of the weekends.

Described as "an amazing new fabric," ladies' swim suits of this material "reveal a new dimension in color which can be seen two miles away." The job now will be to find the young lady who will be satisfied with being seen two miles away.

•

The story appearing in a New York tabloid of a cat dying "without a penny to its name" after being left $5,000 in 1938 by a former mistress, must be somewhat exaggerated as, at the time of death, it was known to have a fur coat in its possession.

•

Hot Stuff

In our district, the weather forecasters, a few days ago, said it was going to be humid. And it was.

•

During a heat wave in Montreal, a riot was almost caused by the crowds waiting to get into a public swimming pool. The trouble was aggravated by too many people going off the deep end.

•

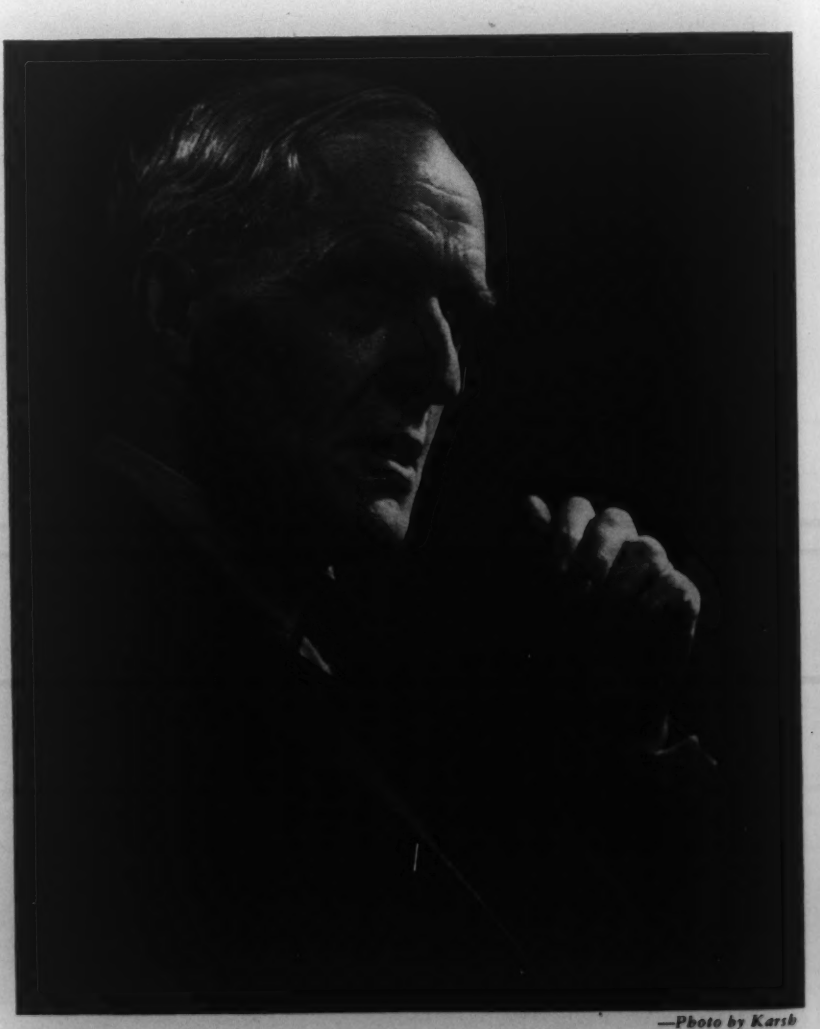
From a hair-do fashion note, we learn: "...it is quite all right for ladies to bring their ears out into the open." Our niece Ettie informs us it is also quite all right to wear them in the customary location.

•

One of the outstanding achievements of the recent Calgary Stampede was the smoking of a pipe of peace before any United Nations member had time to mutter the word "Veto".

•

The suggestion of Mrs. Sanger to the British people that they cease having babies for ten years, is causing a stir among new arrivals who have revived the old battle-cry: "To arms!"



—Photo by Karsh

For a man who has never stepped into the political arena, John Burgon Bickersteth, M.C., M.A., is perhaps the most widely known man in Canada. He became Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, in 1921, and retired from that position last week; and he knows and is known by practically every student who has passed through that institution in those years, in addition to an enormous number of fighting men whom he met while serving as Adviser to the Canadian G.O.C. in England and later as Director of Army Education for the British War Office. He will reside in Canterbury, where his father was for many years Cathedral Canon.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

revolutionary. The value of the property rights which would be thus created may be guessed from the figures of the financial operations of 85 stations in 1946 as submitted in the majority report. The capital investment of 29 stations whose licence fees were based on a population density of over 150,000 is just over 5.6 millions. The surplus of operating revenue over operating expenses was just under 1.45 millions, being a return of about 25.9 per cent on the investment. This may not of course be a net profit, since we do not know how much if any of the necessary provision for obsolescence is included in the operating expenses; but even with a further allowance for depreciation and obsolescence of 10 per cent there would still be a net profit of about 16 per cent on capital, and it must be remembered that this is an average covering successful and unsuccessful stations alike. (The licence fees paid by these stations for the use of their wave-lengths were slightly under 1/2 of 1 per cent on the same capital investment.)

The Old Apple-Woman of Dublin

IN RAGGED skirt of frieze and faded shawl
She sits as silent as the sun-warmed wall
Against her back. Withdrawn in some bleak past,
Some Eden out of which she has been cast,
She scorns to cry her wares, and weirds her lone
As apathetic as a time-worn stone.
Aloof from life she broods and gladly leaves
The fatal apple to less chastened Eves.
The one forbidden tree of her old age
Is Hope, and no coy serpent now could wage
Persuasive war against those canny fears
That hold back love and loss and final tears.
Of that sweet fruit she little recks or cares:
She has no teeth with which to eat her wares.
If Eves there be who still the apple crave,
For tuppence, faith, the young can still be brave.
So while the lilt of Dublin round her drones
And autumn sunlight warms her creaking bones,
She, with a stolid gloom as dark as Job's,
Re-sorts and polishes her rounded globes
That catch the waning light and seem to glow
With some lost fire of Ireland's Long-Ago.

ARTHUR STRINGER

"LOOK STRAIGHT AHEAD, GIRLS" *Copyright in all countries*

It seems difficult to believe, in the light of these figures that the private stations are in actual danger of being ruined by the control exercised by the C. B. C., or that any other controlling authority would feel itself obliged to allow them to make a much larger profit.

If the proposed independent controlling authority were instructed to recognize a property right for the licencees in the wave-lengths which bring them these excellent returns—and for which they have never incurred any capital expenditure — the position of the private stations would indeed be very comfortable. But if nothing takes place except a transfer of the power of control from the C. B. C. to another authority not directly interested in doing its own broadcasting, it does not seem unlikely that the position of the private stations, financially at least, would be greatly changed. They might be permitted to link themselves together in chains, as the American stations do, and this would possibly increase their advertising revenue and decrease their expenses; but such gains would be at the expense of the C. B. C., which at present directly operates all of the chain business. Since the C. B. C. cannot, even with its present revenues, continue to perform satisfactorily its increasingly costly function of providing good Canadian broadcasting in areas where private enterprise could make no profit, it would be compelled to replace these lost revenues from some other source, and there seems to be no more appropriate source than the revenues of those stations which are making money out of broadcasting because they possess the rich territory and do not have to bother about the poor territory.

Mr. Fleming said little about freedom of speech, a subject about which the C. A. B. says much, and in that respect we think he was extremely sensible. No serious member of Parliament is likely to support the C. A. B. view that freedom of speech can be obtained in radio as it can in printing. No independent controlling authority would be likely to give to the private stations any greater freedom of speech than they possess at present, except that such an authority might allow things to be said over more than one station simultaneously which can at present be said only on different stations at different times (chain broadcasting). The allotment of proportional time to different shades of opinion will certainly not cease to be controlled by government regulations, no matter who may be the regulating authority.

We continue to be of the opinion that these questions, which require the enactment of amending legislation by Parliament, would be much better dealt with in the light of a report by a special Commission, based on an exhaustive examination of the radio field as it exists today and as it differs from what it was in the time of the Aird Commission.

Queen's Quarterly

THE summer number of the *Queen's Quarterly*, which is the most imaginative of our Canadian quarterlies, brings together quite a remarkable group of good writers, mostly Canadian, but with a sufficient sprinkling of outsiders to save it from the charge of provincialism. This periodical has long rendered exceptional service to poetry in Canada, not only by offering an outlet to writers like Eagle Birney and Elizabeth Harrison, both present in this issue, but also by putting their products alongside of some of the most accomplished writing from English and American pens — a policy for which no Canadian editor could be better equipped than that veteran anthologist George Herbert Clarke.

The advent of Professor Lower to Queen's gives hope of many more contributions of equal insight with his current study "Why Men Fight". There is no narrow restriction in the list of contributors, which includes people from five other Canadian universities and several in other countries. Of the three quarterlies produced by Canadian universities, that of the Kingston institution perhaps comes nearest to the ideal of a magazine which can be enjoyed by intelligent readers anywhere in the English-speaking world without demanding any great amount of specialist knowledge.

Not the Constitution

THE Canadian Congress of Labor, with the able advice of its Director of Research and chief authority on the constitution, Mr. Eugene Forsey, is urging the Dominion Government to propose legislation "for securing nation-wide uniformity in industrial relations legislation." It suggests several alternative methods to that end. One of these is an Act "applying to all industry in the country," and relying on the Canada Temperance Act decision for its validity.

The Montreal *Gazette* is greatly distressed at this suggestion, which if successfully carried out will obviously have the effect of removing the control of industrial relations in the province of Quebec from Quebec to Ottawa, and would lead to that uniformity throughout the country which the Congress thinks desirable and which the *Gazette* does not.

The *Gazette* is entitled to think such uniformity undesirable, but we do not think it is entitled to describe the proposed method as involving "the extraordinary claims of a single government to amend the (B.N.A.) Act according to its own taste and will." The Act cannot be *amended* without some alteration in its language. Its operation can be changed by a change in its interpretation, but the Dominion Government cannot make that change, it can merely take advantage of changes when made by the courts. There is, we think, a good deal of force in the contention that the present tendency in the Privy Council, now the court of final appeal, is towards a return to the concepts of the earlier days of Confederation, and that an act such as the Congress proposes would have a very good chance of being sustained. This is not amending the constitution, it is merely carrying out the constitution as it was interpreted in the '70s and may be interpreted today, and if the *Gazette* does not like that constitution it is the *Gazette* that should propose to get it amended.

Whether it would be politically wise for any Parliament to take such action is quite another question. The country is going through an era of pretty strong antipathy to any increase, not in the powers of the central government (nobody is proposing that), but in the exercise of those powers by the central government. But an increase in the use of powers which the central government unquestionably possesses — for if it does not possess them it cannot exercise them without a constitutional amendment — is a matter of policy and not of constitution.

Canada and India

THE hot weather is with us, and with it the season for everybody to get irritated about not being consulted about everything. Mr. Duplessis is annoyed over Quebec not being consulted regarding the admission of Newfoundland to Canada. Mr. Drew is annoyed about so many things that we can never remember what the last of them is. And now comes Mr. Lionel Gelber writing to the New York *Herald Tribune* to express his annoyance at Canada not being consulted about "the offer of Dominion status" to the parts of India, and to ask whether the United Kingdom "enjoys a special privilege" over the other Dominions (once so called) in making such offers.

For heaven's sake! Has Canada ever accepted any responsibility, financial, military or other, for the control, management and safeguarding of India? If so we haven't heard of it. Did Canada accept any responsibility when Newfoundland proved unable to maintain its Dominion status and had to become a protectorate? If so we haven't heard of it. If Canada decided—or if Ireland decided—to abandon Dominion status and withdraw from the Commonwealth, would Canada, or would Ireland, like it if South Africa or New Zealand or some Dominion-status portion of India were to assert the right to be consulted and to veto such a change if it did not approve of it? If so we should be greatly surprised.

Dominion status is merely the condition which results when a nation which has been a non-self-governing portion of the British Empire becomes self-governing and retains its connection with the British Crown. The action of the United Kingdom is not a conferring of something, it is a withdrawal of something. It is an abandonment of the powers and responsibilities of governing the country which is about to become self-governing. If the United Kingdom cannot abandon these powers and responsibilities without consulting Canada, which has never had any share of them, then we are sorry for the United Kingdom.

We are particularly annoyed that Mr. Gelber should have chosen to expound his fantastic idea to the people of the United States, who are not in the British Commonwealth, and who have only a very dim notion of its character anyhow. Somebody should assure them that the grant of Dominion status to portions of India will not impose the slightest burden or responsibility upon Canada or upon any Canadian. We shall not have to contribute any more to the defence of India than Ireland did in the last war to the defence of Canada (and the United States). We shall not have to accord any special rights of immigration or citizenship to Indians. The responsibilities towards India imposed on us by the membership of both countries in the United Nations are slight enough, but they are infinitely greater than any that can possibly result from the admission of the two Indias to Dominion status.

Coal and Tobacco

IN THE good old days, when international trade was merely the sum total of the buying and selling of individuals, and governments did nothing about it except compile its statistics and occasionally stick a customs duty in its way, an English or Welsh collier who wanted to smoke more American tobacco would dig a little more coal—that being the only way in which he could acquire the money for it. The coal would not itself be sent to America, which has plenty, but it might be used in some other British industry which could export its product to America, or it might be sold to some other country (Canada at one time took Welsh coal) which could pay for it in U.S. funds. That was in the good old days when, as A. P. Herbert reminds us, "Few things were planned, but many things were done."

Today it does not work quite that way. All these transactions have to pass through the benumbing hands of governments. If the British government could get more coal out of the miners it could get more exportable goods out of some other industry which uses coal, and that might give it more dollars, and if it had more dollars it might buy more tobacco — for miners and a lot of other people. But the miners, although they very ardently desire more tobacco, will not produce additional coal.

In both periods the production of additional coal would get them additional wages. But in the good old days they could go out on pay-day and *immediately* spend those additional wages on tobacco or whatever else they *wanted most;* whereas today the price they would have to pay for the additional tobacco has deliberately been made prohibitive by taxation, and no matter how much coal they dig the taxation is not in the least likely to be reduced for years to come; and there is very little else *that they want* that they can buy with their additional wages.

COMMERCIAL ENGLISH

"THESE items are sold as is and where at,"
Says the Washington War Assets Bureau.
O, say can you see such syntax as that
In *our* land, from Nanaimo to Truro?
We don't want to plume us, self-praises are vain,
Our bureaucrats often may give us a pain,
But their grammar's impeccable, free from all stain.
Of that Billy King has made sure-oh.

Now think, Mr. Truman, what mutterings fell
From Harvard and Yale will be heard!
At Princeton, Northwestern, Ann Arbor, Cornell,
The deepest disdain will be stirred.
"As is" and "where at" may be useful in trade,
But in Government circles they're far under grade,
And the Ph.D. vote you will lose, I'm afraid,
For culture will give you the bird.

J. E. M.

Canada's Atom Experts Blazing New Trails

By GRANDE STIRLING

The Chalk River $25,000,000 atomic organzaton is a powerful research instrument, second to none in the world. Our atomic scientists and engineers are paving the way for the development of atomic power with a pile unique in design, a separation plant and laboratories with unprecedented facilities.

The writer analyses some of the problems being tackled today by atomic technicians and leading to the commercial use of atomic power.

WE MAY visualize the modern city of the future as being served by atomic energy units operating as central heating plants, and using high-powered atomic fuel. This in time may prove to be the solution of Canada's fuel problem.

But it is no easy road, however, this business of getting heat and power from uranium and plutonium and turning it into our homes and factories as an economical proposition.

The pitchblende ore from Great Bear Lake, after treatment and refining, furnishes the pure uranium metal. Now less than one per cent of this natural uranium is U 235, the rest is mostly U 238. And it is this U 235 whose atoms are amenable to fission by slow neutron chain reaction, which in the atomic pile produces heat. Usable atomic energy is this heat, which must be withdrawn from the pile by some suitable heat-transfer medium; then it may be used for heating space, put through a heat exchanger and converted into steam, or the steam may be shot through a turbo-generator to produce electric current.

The atomic pile in this way may be regarded as a furnace, and the atomic heat producing plant simply takes the place of the ordinary boiler plant which produces steam. The difference being that the pile uses uranium as fuel instead of coal.

The commercial production of atomic power demands the solution of some thorny problems. This is a part of the mission of Canada's $25,000,000 nuclear research establishment at Chalk River.

Not Really a "Pile"

One of the novel features about the atomic pile at Chalk River is that it would appear to be not really a "pile" at all. It is more in the nature of a tank. Other atomic piles such as those at Hanford in the United States, which produced the plutonium used in some of the atomic bombs, are piles by nature of their actual structure. As big as a house or factory, they are built up with hundreds of tons of graphite blocks. Into this pile of material are latticed scores of tons of uranium in the form of rods or slugs. This graphite acts as a "moderator" to slow down the fast travelling neutrons which are emitted from the exploding U 235 atoms; which neutrons at the reduced speed are adapted to enter the nuclei of more U 235 atoms to maintain a continuous fission process or chain-reaction.

The basic difference between the two types of piles, the Hanford and the Chalk River, is that the latter uses heavy-water as the moderator instead of graphite. The heavy-water pile has distinct advantages over the graphite type which were built in the United States. Our Chalk River "pile" is a vat into which the uranium metal in the form of rods is immersed.

One of the great problems which has been confronting atomic engineers and scientists is that of designing and operating a high temperature pile. There has been no previous experience in operating such a pile. The piles at Hanford concentrated upon the production of plutonium. They were not practical heat producers. They were designed so that enormous quantities of water were sluiced through and the central temperature of the pile hardly reached the hot water level. Perfect temperature control was of course kept, otherwise if the process was allowed to run wild, terrific heat energies would be produced and the whole plant would finally disappear in vapor. But this low-temperature style of pile is quite inadequate for the production of atomic power.

Different Proposition

Now running a pile at a central temperature of say around 175 degrees is one thing, but it is a mighty different proposition to raise that temperature to a level which would provide the heat necessary for a steam electric generator operating at standard central station temperatures from 650 to 1000 degrees. To establish the satisfactory conditions; to discover the proper materials, to design the equipment, which would withstand not only high temperatures but corrosive and disintegrating effects of powerful radiations; to provide for a medium which would operate effectively in conveying the heat from the pile, these are the kind of problems which arose to tax the ingenuity of the atomic technician.

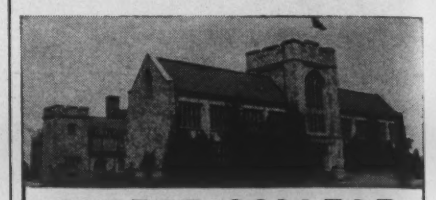
Canada has achieved a position in the forefront of atomic research and development. It is based upon some 5 years' continuous and intensive research and practical experience, much of which has been of an entirely pioneer character.

The objective assigned to Canada during the war was a large self-sustaining heavy-water pile. At the start we had the fine services of the large group of British scientists and the few French scientists who had escaped the Nazi occupation. They came to Montreal. Much preliminary research and experimental work was done at this time with special direction towards the design of a heavy-water type of pile.

By the end of 1945 a small low power atomic energy pile was in operation at Chalk River under the able direction of Dr. J. D. Cockcroft. A great deal of extremely valuable information and experience was gained by means of this pilot plant. This has led to the construction of what is now officially stated to be "a large pile capable of producing thousands of kilowatts of energy".

The whole project has been under the direction of the National Research Council. Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, the head of the Council, and our scientists and engineers have done a job which redounds greatly to the credit of Canada and to the ascendancy of this nation in the world scale. Our nuclear research plant and organization has been pronounced by experts as being second to none in the world.

This plant is unique in character. The technical difficulties surrounding the construction and operation of the pile have been great; they involved designs unlike any previous engineering undertaking. These scientists and technicians live and work in a



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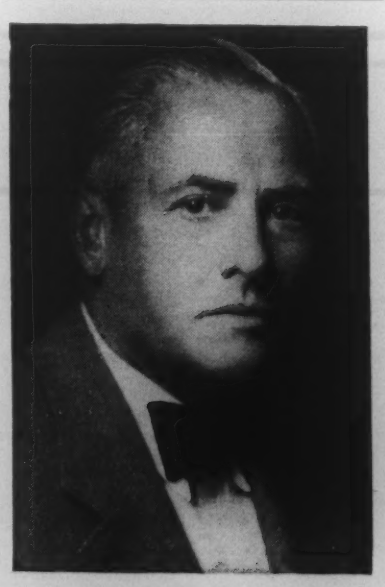
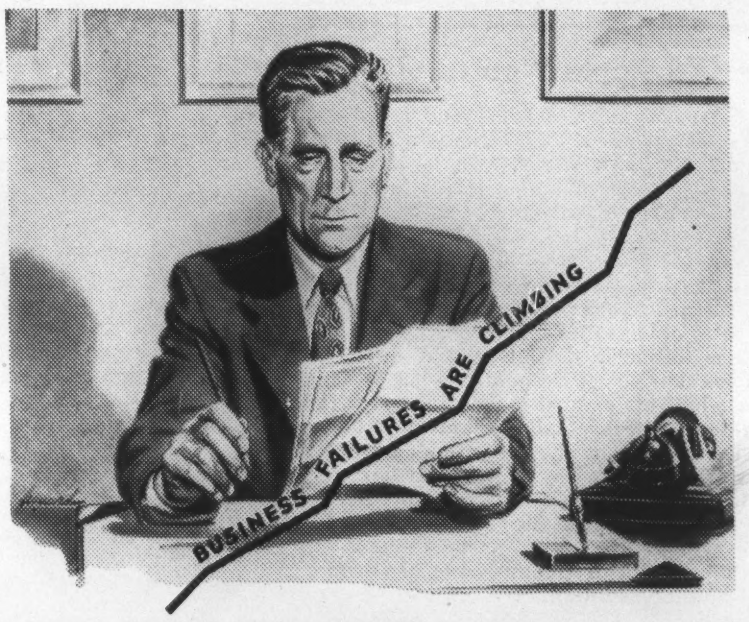


A. H. MARDEN

A. O. Ponder, President of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited, announces the appointment of Mr. A. H. Marden as Vice President.

Mr. Marden is also Vice President of Alexander Murray & Company Limited, and a Director of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited.



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realm of novel conditions, which they themselves in a large measure have created by their own efforts. In man's struggle to harness the immense energies contained within the nucleus of the atom, Canada is blazing new trails. In this new high power atomic pile, full scale chemical separation plants and extensive laboratories, this country possesses "the world's most powerful research instrument."

There are laboratories where the physicist conducts his research into the pure and fundamental problems of nuclear science, as well as in the more immediate and practical problems of the atomic energy field; and also medical and biological research laboratories. The health protective service is elaborate. In the "hot lab" where the radiation chemist handles radioactive samples, he is protected from the deadly radiation by a thick shield of lead and these reactions are watched through periscopes and a system of mirrors and the operations guided by remote control. Efficiency is being reached so that in another year they will be able to separate any desired isotope with required purity.

The operation of the atomic pile is the tangible evidence of man's greatest victory over the forces of the physical universe. Besides quantities of radioactive elements, the pile produces plutonium, an element not found in nature; in plutonium man has succeeded in making a new kind of matter for himself. Its use for heat and power has become one of the immediate and practical problems before the atomic scientist.

The heat in the atomic pile is derived from the kinetic energy of the U 235 atoms caused by the slow neutrons. The bulk of the uranium metal, namely U 238 which comprises 99 per cent of it, is not in appreciable use for this purpose. It happens however that certain neutrons travelling at an intermediate speed, will enter the U 238 nuclei where a double transformation of the elements takes place, resulting in plutonium. Afterwards the cylinders of metal are withdrawn from the pile by remote control and the plutonium is separated out from the alloy in the chemical separation plant.

Producing Plutonium

Canada is producing plutonium Present plant capacity is not up to the level that would permit a large-scale atomic bomb manufacture; in fact it has been strongly stressed that the purpose is not to launch this nation into the bomb making business.

But we may take it as a sober fact that we have the plutonium to produce a bomb or so, and further that we have sufficient knowledge and ability to design and produce an atomic bomb, if we so desired, without asking information from those who made the first bombs. Canada has atomic secrets of her own and they are pretty closely guarded; the story of this development to date is bound up in hundreds of officially secret reports. One would have to become necessary to the project itself, becoming virtually a servant of the Crown and bound by the Official Secrets Act to get next to some of the vital operations taking place at Chalk River. And we are reminded of an agreement between Britain, United States and Canada that atomic information arising from certain levels shall not be disclosed to the public without mutual consent.

The pile has required many tons of uranium and heavy-water. The plutonium produced is equally as powerful atomic fuel as U 235, and it may be used for supplying small compact piles built to study power generation. It is only a small portion of the common form of uranium which is turned into plutonium by the pile. Finding the way to a large-scale conversion to plutonium is of vital concern to atomic power engineers and scientists. It would add greatly to the world's supplies of high-power atomic fuel.

Commercial Development

For commercial development there are possibilities of another type pile based upon the use of plutonium either alone or mixed with some of the original uranium making an enriched fuel. The advantage of a plutonium power pile lies in the smaller size needed. A hunk of plutonium weighing 100 lbs., about the size of a pumpkin would give off as much heat from neutron fission as a hundred tons of the natural uranium. This would be enough plutonium to blow any city off the map, but the way has been found to "denature" it so it may be safely used for fuel purposes. The balance of advantages between a huge pile operating upon uranium and the small pile operating upon plutonium is something yet to be worked out.

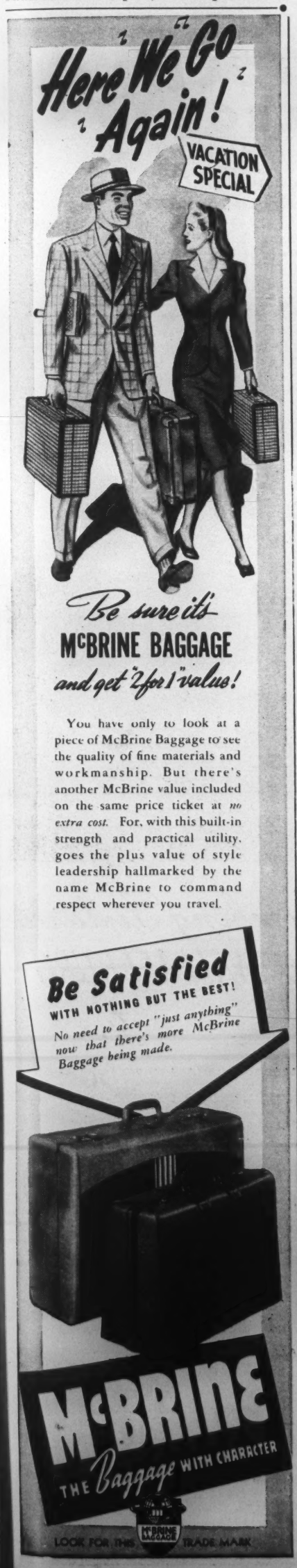
The commercial use of atomic energy may take the shape of a system which would include a large primary uranium pile with power dimension of several hundred thousands of kilowatts. This could serve a large population and industrial area. Designs for such a plant have been pushed in England where the coal situation makes the advent of economic-electric power a real salvation.

The plutonium produced by the primary pile could in turn be used in a secondary reactor — a plutonium power pile, greatly reduced in size. This type may prove to be of particular advantage in Canada for sections which are not in reach of existing hydro-electric systems.

We are now within short waiting distance of the day when we shall receive the announcement that an atomic pile, plus a power generator hook-up, is actually producing electric current. This at first will be experimental, yet it will also be substantial.

The election of JOEL S. MITCHELL as Executive Vice-President of Standard Brands Incorporated, was announced by James S. Adams, President.

Mr. Mitchell joined Standard Brands more than two years ago to become Vice President in charge of its International Division. He was formerly First Vice President of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, and has had wide experience not only in sales, but in the manufacture, finance and general business aspects of the food industry.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OTTAWA LETTER

Though Session Over, More Will Be Heard of Income Tax Bill

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

LAST week with a suggestion of restrained pride in his voice Finance Minister Douglas Abbott produced a 76-page document entitled "An Act respecting Income Taxes." A jaded House of Commons eager to finish the session and already working overtime casually gave the Abbott bill first reading and mentally laid it aside for future consideration.

Much more will be heard about it between now and the end of the 1948 session. It will be analyzed, scrutinized and checked by lawyers, accountants and tax experts from one end of the country to the other. As it stands it embodies hundreds of hours of painstaking work on the part of tax and law officers in the public service. Before it becomes a law there will be much more work go into it.

This new statute is the answer to demands that have been made continuously in and out of Parliament for several years, demands for an up-to-date tax law, a simpler tax law. Only a year ago a special committee of the Senate worked for months drafting suggestions for improvements, heard lengthy briefs from interested organizations, all suggesting changes.

For all that the document when and if it becomes law will make no change in the affairs of the average man. He will still have to pay taxes on his income in about the same amount and on completion of the same forms. If he happens to be interested in studying the statute, making exactly sure that the tax he pays is the legal tax he will find the new document a good deal simpler and easier to understand than the old one. For some of the complications of taxation on businesses the new draft provides a measure of greater certainty as to the amount of tax payable.

Aim Is to Get Money

The prime purpose of an income or any other tax law is to get money and hence, the government's draftsmen found, no matter how you approach the problem of framing the law you end up with about the same sort of text. Canada's existing law, the "Income War Tax Act" was first enacted in 1917. The word "war" in the title spoke of the hope then entertained that it would be a temporary business. Instead it has steadily increased in importance as a revenue producer.

The 1917 law apparently was based on the British law which had a history of 150 years. In the interval since 1917 there have been repeated amendments which, so the critics said, and the critics are experts, did not always follow a logical pattern. In any case in 1917 the law took a relatively small amount of money away from a relatively small number of people. The law as it now stands takes a relatively large amount away from a relatively large number. A defect which was of little importance in 1917 can be serious now.

The principal criticism of the present law related to its alleged lack of clarity and of logical structure coupled with the discretionary powers it placed in the hands of the Minister of National Revenue. The new draft is definitely an improvement in matters of clarity and logic and it largely eliminates discretions. The discretions in the old act are really devices to plug holes. They allow arbitrary decisions to be made in cases which it was not found practical to cover with general rules. As such they run counter to the general principles of law.

The Senate committee started out with what was obviously a determination to do away with discretions. When the Senators came to prepare their report, however, they found it impracticable to go that far. Instead they recommended that a Board of Review, independent of the department, be set up to hear and deal with appeals from the exercise of ministerial discretion. That device admittedly also was in conflict with a fundamental constitutional principle because it set an appointed body up to over-rule the decisions of a Minister of the Crown who is responsible to Parliament.

The Government, however, bowing to the wave of protests at the continuance of discretions, amended the act last year by providing for the creation of an "Income Tax Advisory Board" with power to hear objections from taxpayers to the manner in which discretions were exercised. Its effective powers were limited to advising the minister to rescind or vary his decision. It had no power to upset a decision.

Since, in the new draft, the discretions will be largely eliminated Mr. Abbott told the house the Government would not appoint the advisory board provided for in last year's legislation. The method is to turn a discretion into a rule or law dependent on a question of fact. Where, for instance, the present law says the minister may disallow any expense claimed by a tax-payer in his business that the minister determines to be in excess of what is reasonable or normal, the proposed provision is:

"Where a disbursement or expense or a part thereof is otherwise deductible, only such part thereof as is reasonable in the circumstances may be deducted in computing income."

"Reasonable" Expenses

In effect the rule of law becomes that a taxpayer may deduct expenses which are reasonable in the circumstances and it is a question of fact what is "reasonable in the circumstances". The primary decision on that rests with the assessor and it could well be argued that little is changed because no one ever contended the minister in the past exercised his discretion personally. The officials, usually the assessors, did it with the minister taking the responsibility.

The difference will lie in the fact that a taxpayer who wants to fight a decision on what is a reasonable expense will find it easier to do so. In the past the courts have said they can not review the exercise of a discretion which exists by law. They could only look at whether the particular case was a proper one for the discretion. Now the courts can pass judgment on the decision as to what is "reasonable in the circumstances." The first appeal is to the new Income Tax Appeal Board, statutory provision for which was made in 1946, and from that body either the department or the taxpayer can appeal to the Exchequer Court with still further appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, open to determined litigants.

Another criticism frequently directed against the present act is that it is out of line with modern accounting practice. The new draft meets this squarely with a basic section which declares that "Income for a taxation year from a business or property shall be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles." This clause, coupled with the new treatment of the problem of discretions, should make for a lot of business for the Income Tax Appeal Board during the first few years of the operation of the new statute. The workability of the new arrangements will probably depend on the extent to which that body and the courts are able to fix, by a series of precedent-creating judgments, rules as to what is reasonable in specific circumstances and what are "generally accepted accounting principles."

Able Draftsmen

Method followed by the draftsmen was to disregard the existing statute and other comparable laws in other countries and build up a document which would achieve the desired result. The draftsmen were officials of the Finance, National Revenue and Justice departments and came in for praise from Mr. Abbott on the results of their labors spread over a two-year period. W. R. Jackett, Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice, gets credit for having been the wheel-horse of the team; the man who, usually, after a meeting in which suggestions were reviewed and compared, sat down and plotted out a text which expressed the ideas on which all had come to agree.

In arrangement the draft starts out with a statement of who is liable to tax; then come rules for the computation of income. The rest of the draft deals with what income is taxable, rules for computing tax, exemptions, matters of administration and enforcement, tax evasion, gift taxes. Aiding greatly in the simplification of the measure as it applies to the common or garden variety of taxpayer, whether individual or corporation, is a section providing for exceptional cases. It lays down the rules applicable, for example, to cooperatives, to authors who work for several years on a book and make a killing in one year, to trustees and estates, to personal corporations and to investment corporations. By treating these groups separately the amount of detail required in the sections of general application is reduced.

It is not the purpose of the draft to alter the rate of taxation or the amount payable by any individuals or groups. There are a few incidental cases where such is the result. The draft clarifies and strengthens the basic principle of the Canadian law that salaries and wages are presumed to be net income, not subject to any deduction for expenses incurred in earning the income. Recently that principle was jeopardized by decisions of the courts that lawyers employed on salary might claim a deduction for their bar fees. The draft clearly eliminates any such claim.

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Colonies May Turn the Scale for Britain

By DAVID ENGLAND

Britain's new Colonial Development Corporation is intended to supplement, not to supplant, private enterprise in the Colonies, and will be able to assist any scheme which will increase production in any part of the Empire.

With 63,000,000 people living in areas totalling over 2,215,000 square miles, the development of the Colonial Empire's vast resources will assist its peoples and help Britain with her food and dollar problems.

London.

UNDER a special Act of Parliament a Colonial Development Corporation is to be set up with borrowing powers up to a total of £100,000,000. The Corporation will have authority "to establish or assist any enterprise in the colonies which is designed to increase their general productive capacity."

This welcome project calls to mind facts which are often forgotten; the immensity of the Colonial Empire and the astonishing variety of its resources, which literally make it an imperial storehouse. Including Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and the Mandated territories it is distributed over an area of 2,215,000 square miles, with an amazing diversity of climates, peoples, and potential economic wealth, ranging from the wool and sheep of the Falklands, eternally windswept and wave-battered by the icy South Atlantic, to the tropical products of the West Indies, soaked in sunshine.

Such names also bring home not only how scattered are the various territories, but also how they must differ in economics, politics, religion, culture and language. The population of the Colonial Empire is now about 63,000,000. It is steadily increasing, having gone up approximately three millions in five years.

55 Dependencies

The Empire includes no fewer than 55 different dependencies of every size, climate and stage of development, a figure which gives some idea of the great field of enterprise those responsible for the various development corporations will have before them.

Of these dependencies 15 are in Africa, five in the Mediterranean, 18 in the Far East and Indian Ocean, five in the Pacific, and a dozen in the Western Hemisphere. They range from huge territories like Nigeria, covering over a third of a million square miles, making it far larger than any European country (excluding Russia), to tiny dots scattered over the watery wastes of the Pacific, only a few square miles in size.

Of all the colonial territories Nigeria has the largest population, with over 20 million people; Malaya and Tanganyika each have five millions, but one of the most densely populated is Ceylon, now on the way to full self-government, with a population of nearly six millions in its 25,000 square miles.

Although there are undoubtedly certain areas suitable for the purpose, at the present there is no large-scale white settlement in the colonies. The majority of the Colonial Empire's population, 42,000,000, (equal to two-thirds of the total) is in Africa, but there are under 60,000 whites.

Mutual Benefit

That there is room for much closer cooperation with the colonies economically is obvious from these figures. It would, without question, be of mutual benefit to Britain and the Colonial Empire, and any money the Imperial Government invests in its development will be well spent.

Before 1939 the colonies were taking hardly one-quarter of their imports from Britain, and while they sent about half of their exports to foreign countries, only just over one-third came to the U.K.

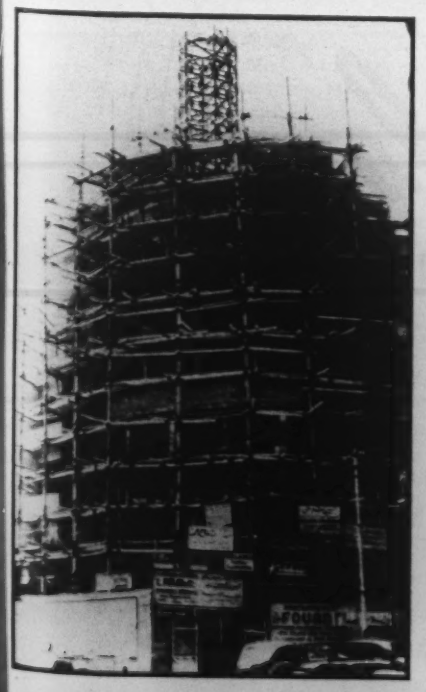
As a matter of fact the U.S. import trade with the Colonial Empire bore comparison with Britain's. British imports from the colonies represented only about 8½ per cent of her total imports; while eight per cent of all imports into the United States were from the British Colonial Empire. One extraordinary fact is that before the war there was more British capital invested in Europe, or in the Argentine than in the whole of the colonies. British investments there were reckoned to be just under one-twelfth of Britain's total investments abroad.

With the present trend of events in world affairs there is indication that the Colonial Empire will become increasingly a possible field of investment rather than foreign countries. The Government intends the Colonial Development Corporation to supplement not to supplant private enterprise.

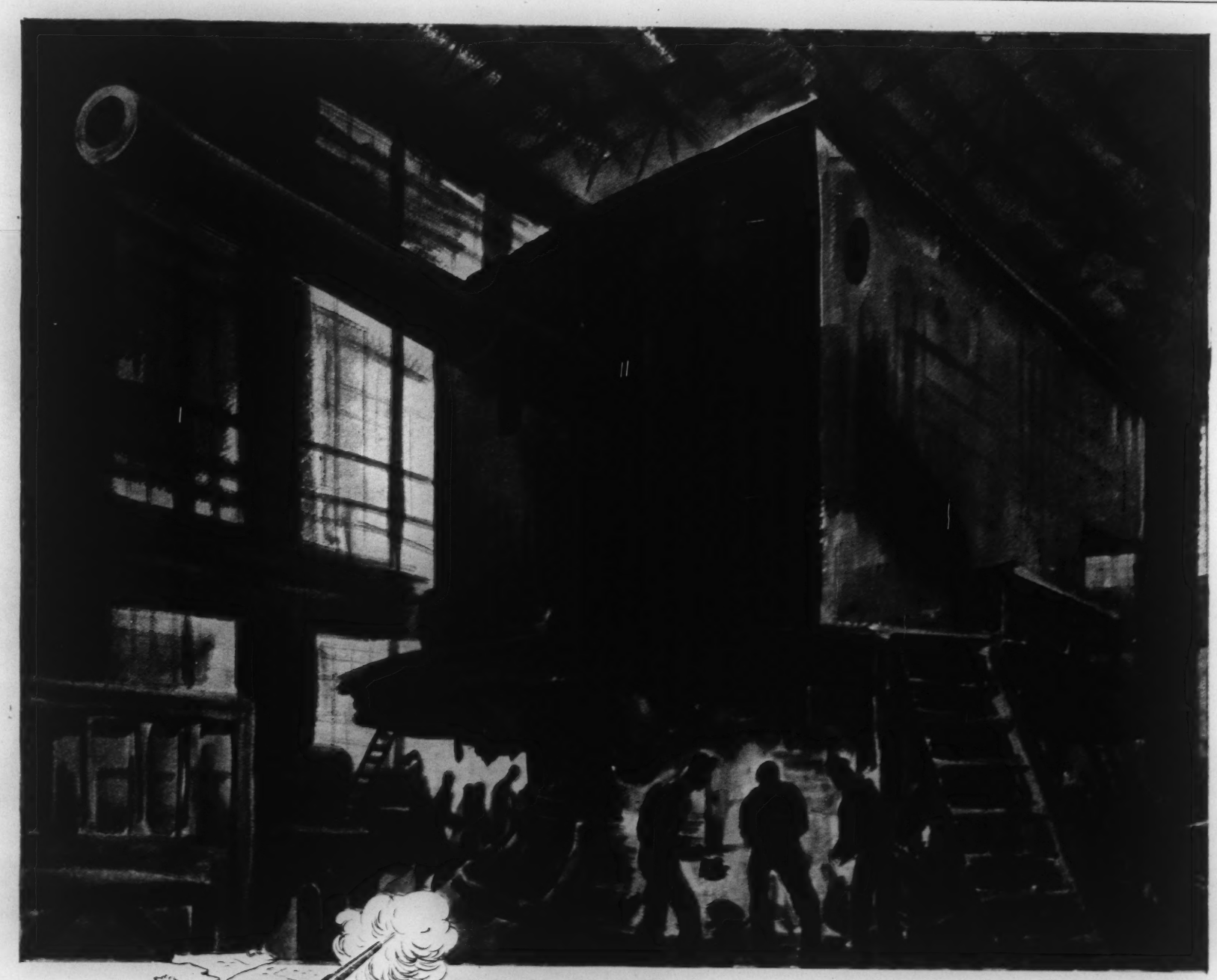
Food and Dollars

The potential economic wealth of the Colonial Empire is very great. There are valuable mineral deposits which are hardly yet touched. One calls to mind the rich coalfields of Nigeria, and the gold of Fiji, now helping to maintain Britain's dollar resources.

From the point of view of food the colonies could meet our requirements much more fully than they are being asked to do today. Perhaps the most notable example at present is East Africa, where the ambitious groundnut scheme, in the not-too-distant future, will do a lot to relieve the present critical shortage in fats.



The Fouad 1st Palace, which will be Cairo's largest movie-house, is now nearing completion. The theatre is being built by Eagle-Lion Films Ltd., part of the J. Arthur Rank organization, to popularize British films in the Middle East. Competition is strong.



ATTACK....

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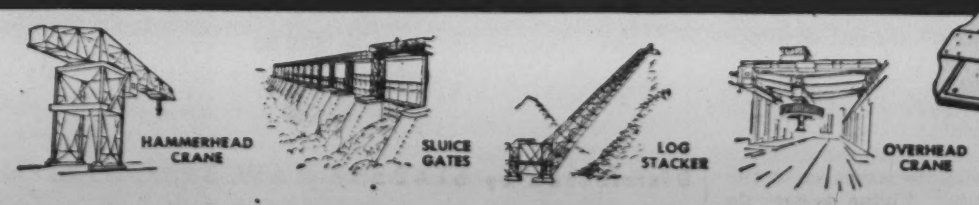

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Canadian Students in U.S. Are Needed Here

By J. R. KIDD

Canadian students at present obtaining undergraduate and post-graduate education in the U.S. will soon be faced with the choice of whether to take jobs there or return to work in Canada. This writer recently talked to eight representatives in this group and found that generally the young men would prefer to come back to Canada, despite better financial offers in the U.S., provided that concrete Canadian opportunities were presented to them. A practical scheme for industrial and government bodies to contact these men while still at university is outlined here.

New York.

SINCE the end of the war a subject which has long been a favorite for editorial writers in the newspapers has been dug out of press files and given a good run. Our papers are again deploring the loss of gifted young people who go to the United States to secure education not available in Canada and who never return. This topic is almost like the weather—it inspires a good deal of copy for the newspapers but nothing is done about it!

That isn't entirely fair, however. Some Canadians long ago recognized the cost of this one-way traffic and have labored to stop it. It was this motive that gave great impetus to the drive of the men who founded the National Research Council. A good portion of these research funds have been spent in building up graduate departments in each university so that Canadians could get first quality training at home. More recently the Social Science Research Council and the Humanities Research Council have turned their attention to the same problem. But most Canadians have seemed indifferent to the drain that has been going on for several generations now.

Competition

Professor Brebner recently commented upon this in "Scholarship for Canada": "What troubles observers of this phenomenon is that Canadians have for the most part seemed not only habituated to it, but liable to believe it a good thing. Quite frequently there has been frank satisfaction on the part of the stay-at-homes because emigration has eased the pressure of competition among them."

Hugh MacLennan, in his recent novel "Two Solitudes," has ironically pictured a Montreal financier musing contentedly over the fact that so many brilliant, restless college graduates emigrate to the United States. "That made enormously for stability above the border. Down there they could write their books and broadcast their ideas, and compared to the average American they were probably fairly stable citizens. Yes, McQueen thought with satisfaction, we have discovered a great social secret in Canada. We have contrived to solve problems which would ruin other countries merely by ignoring their existence."

Still, the reception that this frank criticism, embodied in "Scholarship for Canada," has received in every province is some indication that the McQueens are not in a majority. What will be the actual effect of this book—and the editorials—is still to be determined. Certainly the time for some action upon them has come.

During the war the flow of Canadian students to U.S. universities was halted. But now again they are found on American college campuses in considerable numbers and the peak has not yet been reached. What will happen this time? Will they return to positions of leadership in Canadian life? Or will a large proportion be lost to Canada?

During the past two weeks the writer has talked to eight of these students now studying in New York City. There is no way of knowing how typical these eight are of Canadian students in the U.S. But it may be interesting to note what is happening to these men and what they are thinking about.

To begin with—they are a select group of young men. Seven of the eight were in service and are down here to prepare themselves for a return to civil life. They are serious about this preparation as their marks attest. None of them is here for "the ride" or for "Joe College activities." With New York prices what they are, the slender budgets on which they operate are strained to the limit. For most of them housing conditions are very poor. Three of them have had to leave their families at home. There is no griping about conditions but it is quite evident that each of these eight students is getting his training at some personal sacrifice.

Sceptical

All of them say that they want to go back to Canada as soon as they have finished their work here. But on questioning further it becomes evident that only two have definite plans for returning. The rest are silent on this point, or hope they will locate a position soon, or are frankly sceptical about finding a place into which they can fit.

Now it is generally believed that the reason why Canadian students don't return to Canada is that they are offered much more lucrative jobs if they remain in the United States. Of course this is an important factor. Each of the six who are somewhat doubtful about returning has some ideas on this point. In every case they believe that their starting salary in the United States would be $1000 more than in Canada. In spite of higher costs here the difference is significant. But while this is important each is prepared to return if a suitable job can be found.

Apparently salary isn't as important a factor as something else. To put it in its simplest terms this is a feeling of being wanted. Each of them agreed that there probably should be a spot for him somewhere in Canada, and that his skill and training are needed. But that isn't enough. None of the six has a definite feeling that he is really wanted to fill some important post.

Out of Touch

In this respect the six differed markedly from the two who have jobs waiting for them. These men are preparing themselves for specific tasks, they are quietly confident about the success they are having in getting this preparation, and are quite well informed about what is happening back in Canada. The six, on the other hand, seem to be out of touch with Canadian developments. Three of them were in correspondence with some Canadian professor, others got some news from family and friends, but all seemed to feel remote from what was happening in Canada.

Meanwhile, job opportunities are opening up for them down here. There is a place on the U.N. staff for one. Another who is majoring in school administration has been invited to become assistant superintendent in a small city in New Jersey. A third, whose training has been in social research, can pick from one or two jobs with radio networks here in New York. A fourth has been making a special study of Latin America and has offers of appointment in several colleges. These men are quite aware that their services are needed in Canada. They know that highly trained educational administrators, specialists in social research, and expert knowledge about Latin American problems, are all lacking.

But they are faced with a choice that must be made sometime in the next six months. Living as they do on low incomes they have no margin of time to wait for a job or look around. They can hope to get a job in Canada, try to secure one by correspondence (a very dubious method) or accept an opportunity right at hand for significant work at a good salary. It's a choice of a good fat bird in hand or an uncertain chase after some bird up in the Canadian bush!

The odds are very long in one direction. There is no point in denying that fact. But opposed to that is a genuine desire of these men to return to Canada. Several of them have almost a sense of mission; they came down here to prepare themselves to do a constructive job in Canada. Granted any kind of a chance the best of them will be back. Some of them will return if only one condition is observed, if the lines of communication linking them to Canadian life are kept open. If these students knew what was happening in Canada, were made aware of the significant developments in which they could have a share, they would not be so likely to accept the first American job which comes along.

This kind of communication can be provided for many of them. A large number of these students are in a few centres: in New York, in Boston-Cambridge-New Haven, and in Chicago. Thus it is not difficult to reach them directly. It can probably be done by one representative who at no great cost can establish personal contact with them. This person might be sent by the Canadian governments who already have invested heavily in their training and might well spend a thousand or two more to protect their investment. Or it might be done by a representative of the Conference of Canadian Universities, the National Educational Association, the Canadian Citizenship Council, or some such body. The representative, whether of government or private bodies, would have the same function.

He would first canvass federal government departments, provincial governments, authorities like the C.B.C., large industries and the universities to learn, both specifically and in general, what openings they may have for what kind of trained men. He could then visit the major university centres in the United States, interview the students in small groups, and point out to them the opportunities there are in Canada for them. This action would, of course, be followed by letting the government departments, industries and universities know what kind of trained men are available—it might have to be followed by some form of a special placement bureau. The students who are interviewed and indeed all the others who could not be reached in this personal way, might be further helped by regular news letters which would keep them up to date on developments. In this way, by interview and follow-up, it can be made unmistakably clear that these Canadians *are wanted* at home. Then it is not so likely that so many will be lost by default.

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• •

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Too Long Holiday for Congress May Retard Foreign Program

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

CONGRESSMEN have been working nights all this week in an effort to meet the July 26 adjournment deadline set by the Republican steering committee. Their desire for a long holiday, first since pre-war years, is understandable, but in some quarters it is believed that an adjournment until next January 1, without a special session this Fall, would be disastrous to U. S. foreign policy.

The Marshall plan for European recovery, to help other nations to help themselves, is at present the keystone of U. S. policy abroad. A decision to postpone sessions of Congress for five months gives the Russians a chance to tell Europe that the United States has no intention of speeding up "help for self-help."

Frequent statements from Washington that there would be no session until next year has provided Russia with a strong propaganda weapon. While the program outlined by State Secretary Marshall would not likely be ready to put into effect much before Congress would regularly convene in the New Year it is felt that the United States should indicate to the world that Congress stands ready to convene immediately there might be need for it.

President Truman said that Congress would be called back in an emergency. Yet it is believed that even more definite steps should be taken to let it be known that the country does not intend to rest on its oars on the Marshall proposals. Too long a vacation for senators and representatives is one manoeuvre that may cause the United States to lose the fight for permanent peace in Europe.

Watching Europe

National leaders are not unmindful of the criticial situation abroad. General Omar Bradley's announced inspection tour of American troops and installations in Europe and the Mediterranean is to prepare him to succeed General Eisenhower as Army Chief of Staff. Yet it also reflects Army interest in affairs abroad.

Congress likewise has shown its awareness of the need to watch the European situation. It has been proposed that a Foreign Affairs subcommittee be authorized to go anywhere in the world to study foreign problems and that another subcommittee check developments in the Marshall policy.

The Congress took action to meet the Red Menace in Europe by approving the $400,000,000 fund requested by President Truman for the Greek-Turkish aid program. The House tacked on a proviso to prevent Russian satellite countries from getting foreign relief funds. However, Congressmen shouted down a proposal to bar funds to any country that refused to go along with the Marshall plan.

President Truman's mid-year economic report to Congress dealt with possible changes in the foreign aid program to avoid possibly adverse effects on the domestic economy. Mr. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers favor close correlation of foreign and domestic needs to prevent still higher prices in grains and meats. A new domestic price crisis is feared next Fall.

The Council believes that the foreign aid program at prevailing high prices might unbalance the relationship between current full employment, prices and any precautionary steps that must be taken. The Administration hopes to safeguard currently expanding purchasing power and rising production. Higher prices may result from the new soft coal wage contract.

Jammed With Proposals

Both House and Senate were jammed with legislative proposals as sessions ended the last week, yet Senator Taft, head of the G.O.P. steering committee, was optimistic that all "must" legislation could be pushed through. Payment of $1,800,000,000 in veterans' terminal pay bonds and other veteran bills were added to the must list in response to Democratic threats to filibuster for them.

Senator Taft was determined to head off any delaying tactics by Democrats. The G.O.P. is heartened by its show of power as revealed in the rapid overrider of labor and tax bill vetoes. "We are not going to let somebody hold a gun at our heads." Mr. Taft said, in response to threats of last minute filibusters.

Although Congressional committees failed to agree on appropriation bills, stop-gap measures were to be enacted to allow money to be paid out to Government agencies on a continuing basis until regular appropriations were authorized. Basic reason for the delay on appropriation bills was the change of party control in Congress.

The two branches of Congress have been unable to reach agreement on the total Legislative Budget by the new La Follette-Monroney Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This is the total amount of appropriations to be voted. This deadlock was expected to continue until the end of the session.

Since Congress so decisively defeated Mr. Truman's second veto of the tax reduction bill, here is how the legislative list stacked up:

Armed Force Unification—passage so likely that former War Secretary Patterson, who had delayed departure from government service until its enactment was assured, has announced his resignation.

Universal Military Training—stands no chance of passage.

Voice of America radio program—Passed by House but has no chance in Senate this session.

Admission of Displaced Persons—No chance of passage.

Social Security Tax Freeze until 1950—This has a chance.

Higher Minimum Wage in Wage-Hour Act—Rated a 50-50 chance.

Antitrust Exemption for Rail Rate-Fixing—May pass but veto is certain.

Statehood for Hawaii—Senate will postpone until next year.

Instalment Buying—Legislation expected to remove or ease present restrictions.

Wool Support Bill—This may be passed without new import duties, which were a threat to the foreign trade program.

Federal Aid to Education—Has little or no chance.

Health Insurance and other Social Programs—No chance this year, but passage likely before 1948 presidential elections.

New Housing Bill—Has little or no chance.

Missouri Valley Authority and other Flood Control Measures—Chances not good despite President's special message.

Creation of National Science Foundation—Final passage likely.

Increase in Spanish-American War Pensions—Almost certain.

New and tougher tests of loyalty of Government employees, to replace present Administration program—Chances doubtful.

One item that Republicans must decide is how many special investigations and probes are to carry on between sessions. They are useful sources of party ammunition, but even Senator Taft figures the list is too long. One "must" for this list is further investigation of the Justice Department's handling of the Kansas City Democratic Primary vote frauds.

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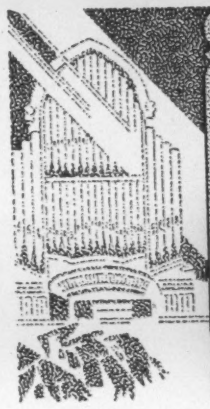

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THE WORLD TODAY

Marshall Plan Loses Some Steam; Greek Crisis, on Spot and in U.N.

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

DURING the past week the Marshall Plan has run into sharp difficulties at both ends, in the European-Planning end at Paris, and in the appropriation end in the United States.

The French, expressing the deep-seated fears of a nation three times invaded from across the Rhine, have expressed the strongest objections to the new American plan for promoting German recovery, and have caused the shelving of this scheme for the present. And the Republican Congress, goaded by Truman's double veto of its tax-reduction bill, has evinced such signs of truculent "new isolationism" that the Administration has shied away hastily from its plan for a special session in the fall, to discuss credits for Europe.

Not so Easy

Each of these developments may now be expected to react against the other, to darken further the Marshall Plan prospects. But it was probably too sanguine ever to expect that the nations gathered in Paris could consider without dispute the integration of their recent and ruthless enemy into the European scheme, with the consequent sharing of its benefits with her.

And this commentary has warned from the beginning that, despite the great strides in responsible, international thinking in the United States, such an unprecedented proposal for enlightened aid by one continent to another would not be passed through an economy-minded Congress, preoccupied by the strategy of the coming presidential election, without great difficulty.

Put in military terms, the Administration is in the position of having dropped its paratroops, and distributed a proclamation to the friendly population to rise and help liberate themselves, without having its plan prepared to embark the heavy supporting forces to make good its promises.

Now it plans, not to sacrifice and abandon its advanced guard, certainly, but to supply it by air in a tenuous fashion while thoroughly preparing the main operation. It hopes to have Congressional committees do the spade-work for the economic-aid proposal going through the long weeks of hearing witnesses for and against, while it carries on a broad program of public education, so that when the Congressmen return from their constituencies in January they will presumably be ready to deal expeditiously with the request for large-scale appropriations.

It would be too much to say that the Administration hopes that international crises will develop in the meantime to impress on Congress the urgency of the situation. But it may reflect grimly that this will probably be the case; and if so, that the argument that America's only choice lies between saving prospective friends and allies, or building up her own military establishment to face the expanding Soviet world alone, will carry the day for the Marshall Plan.

Congress and Kremlin

Probably it will, in the end. Unfortunately, it is almost too much to expect that an only moderately enlightened popular legislature, engrossed in what must always be the most pressing concern of such a body, the struggle for re-election (because, to put its concern on the highest level, only "our" party can "save the country") will pass such a huge appropriation, while feeling disillusioned over the results of its already generous postwar aid, unfil dire necessity forces it to action.

Yet even under such pressures and such delays, the enlightened self-interest of a free assembly will compare brilliantly with the purblind policy of the tight little group in the Kremlin, in a position to adopt sweeping new policies without the need of educating its public or consulting at length its "Supreme" Soviet, but which banks on chaos instead of recovery, on misery instead of welfare, to serve its ends.

The Marshall Plan remains as the first big move in the democratic counter-offensive, a positive program for "waging peace." But it is inevitable that, in view of the American system of government, and the atmosphere of this continent, whose well-being makes the misery and desperation of other parts of the world hard to comprehend, it will be carried through only with delays and difficulties. It is almost certain, too, that before it is well begun the American leaders will be harassed by new crises in Asia, in the Middle East, and in the United Nations.

It would be nice to think that, once Soviet veto or sabotage of the Security Council's efforts to settle the Greek situation (which, as both British and American delegates have declared, is exactly the sort of thing it was created to deal with) showed clearly that the U. N. has no real power under its present Charter, the members would draw the inescapable conclusions and act promptly to amend it.

U.N. Stumped on Greece

Yet although a reliable correspondent at Lake Success reports that "everyone agrees that something will have to be done" to avert a disastrous drop in U. N. prestige, he adds that "no one here will venture to speculate" as to what will be done. Apparently it is going to take a still more dangerous crisis, in Greece or elsewhere, to spur the reluctant non-Soviet members to accept the patent fact that the Soviets have no intention of allowing the U. N. to be effective in any situation where the majority decision would hamper Soviet aims or ambitions.

It was recognized from the beginning that the Security Council could take no action against any of the great powers, on whose "unanimity" its power to act was based, which did not choose to accede to its decisions (as Britain and France did in the Lebanon case).

Now another and even more far-reaching limitation, whose possibility was discussed at San Francisco, has been set. It has been shown in the Soviet's refusal to accept the U. N. Balkan Investigation Commission's indictment of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria for supporting the guerrilla warfare against Greece, that one of the great powers at least is determined to block any restraint of its satellites.

What Everyone Knows

In this particular case of Greece the other delegates know that discussion of the restraint of big power satellites descends to mumbo-jumbo. For they know perfectly well that Tito and Dimitrov, as well-trained Comintern executives, schooled for long years in Moscow and holding their present positions under Moscow's orders, are not doing anything of which Moscow disapproves.

Far from it: they know that these satellite leaders are being used as instruments for carrying out the well-known Soviet ambition to win control of the Dardanelles, without the direct risk attendant on the use of Russian forces.

(The campaign carried on through the Chinese Communists in Manchuria and North China is a replica of this, on a vastly greater scale, with the strikingly similar strategic aim of securing domination of one of the major points at which Western maritime power meets Russian land power, or would meet it in the event of a conflict).

That is, the other members of the Security Council have presented to them a case in which one of their permanent members is actively sponsoring and directing just such a "threat to peace" as the Security Council was supposed to take care of, while using its position and its veto-power to hamstring the Council's preventive action.

The oft-heard phrase, "you don't invite gangsters to join the police force" came to mind when I saw a picture a few days ago of the Security Council debating the Greek question. I was struck forcibly by a face which was peering, with a startled look, around Gromyko's shoulder at Cadogan, who was voicing his famous warning that if they couldn't settle the Greek affair, they might as well tear up the Charter and go home.

A Familiar Face

This was the face, as the caption confirmed, of Sergei Koudriavtsev. I had first met him when he arrived, as First Secretary, to open the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa in 1942. I had gone with a colleague to interview the Minister, while he was still staying at the Chateau Laurier—and complaining at length about the delay in obtaining embassy accommodation. Koudriavtsev handled the entire interview, as interpreter, though we had the distinct impression that Gusev understood more English than he let on.

When we came out the door I said immediately to my friend: "the fat boy was the GPU; the minister couldn't say a thing without him." The spy investigation later revealed the purposes for which the larger and more private embassy accommodations were so urgently needed; and Gouzenko identified Koudriavtsev as the first head of the GPU in Canada.

And this is the sort of person the Soviets send to the United Nations! He is probably still with the GPU, only graduated from Gusev's shoulder at Ottawa, to Gromyko's shoulder in the world capital, accredited as Soviet member of the Balkan Commission.

A Painful Decision

Yet we are going to hear many more speeches about the desirability of seeking Soviet "cooperation", and against "irrevocably" dividing the world—though that division already exists and the desired cooperation is not forthcoming. It will be a grim step merely confirming the division of the world, and the delegates at Lake Success are going to put off the decisive moment for a while yet.

Meanwhile it is curious, and just a little mortifying, that it should be the government of Senor Peron of the Argentine which has taken the initiative of putting on the agenda of the coming U. N. Assembly the question of calling a conference to amend the Charter and suppress the veto privilege of the great powers. It will probably take a good deal more talk and crisis to put that through.

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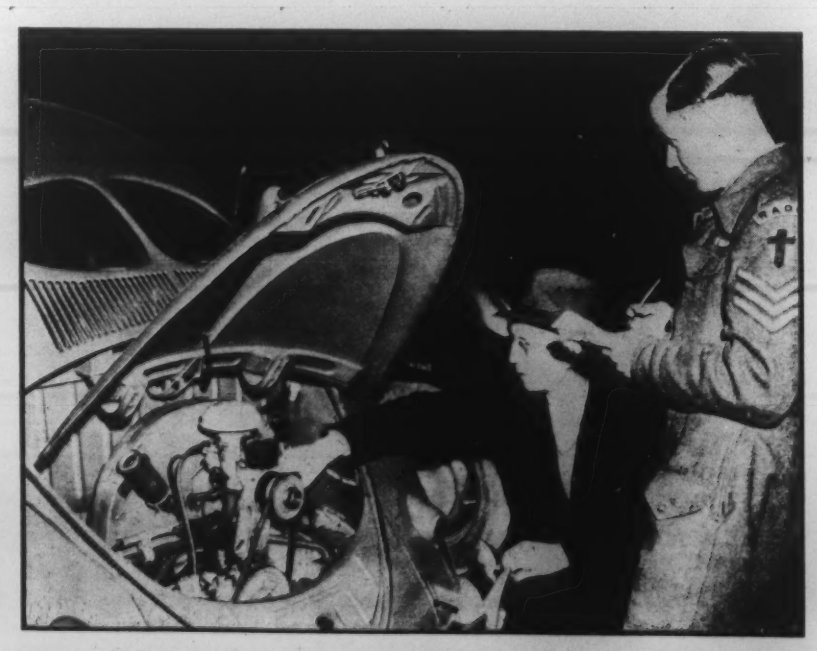

The "People's Car", delivery of which, at a retail price of 1,000 marks ($450 pre-war), was promised by Hitler first in 1939 and then after Germany had won the war, is now being turned out at Wolfsburg by displaced persons under British supervision. These cars, which are the only available taxis in German cities, are driven by Germans for Military Government officials and foreign correspondents. The four-passenger vehicle weighs 1,600 lbs., does 35-40 miles to the gallon, but its maximum speed is only 65 miles per hour. Air-cooled engine is situated to the rear.

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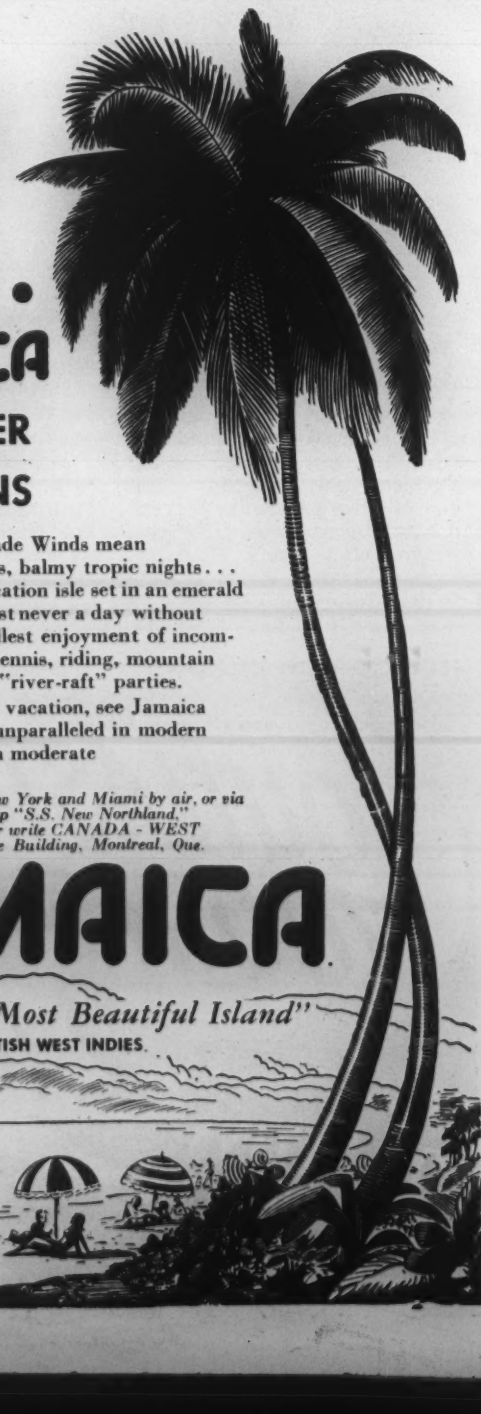

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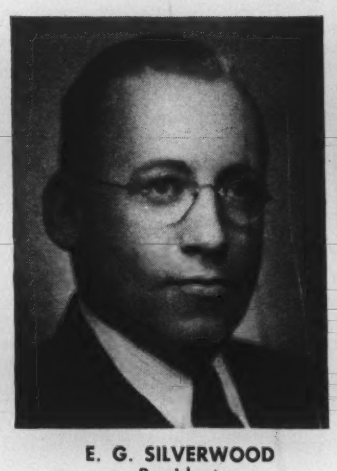

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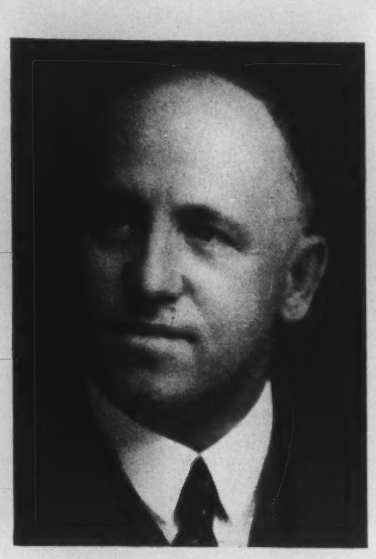
President
22 YEARS



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G. BLAKE
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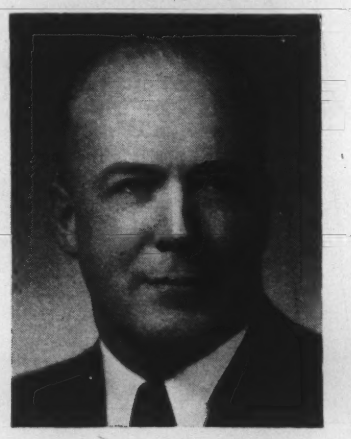

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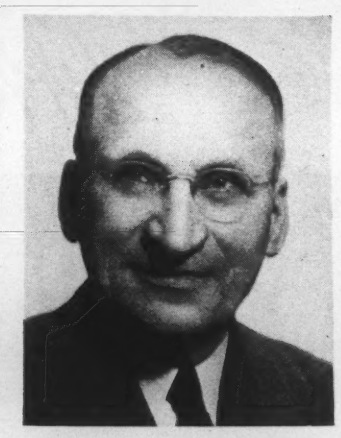

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DR. L. E. POLLOCK
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36 YEARS

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In 1945 Dairy Corporation of Canada Limited was acquired and the name changed to Silverwood Western Dairies Limited, thus extending the interest of the Company to three provinces of Western Canada, with plants located in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Great-Aunt's Memorial Urn

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALMOST nothing in my Great-Aunt's parlor made any sense, and for this reason it was a field of pure delight for any visiting child.

My favorite piece of non-sense was the great stone pickle jar that stood by the fireplace in the parlor. It had been covered with putty and then crusted with the miscellanea of a decade and the whole thing richly gilded over. There were screws, acorn cups, bits of wedding china, glove button-hooks, the main-spring of a watch, steel spectacle frames, a doll's glass eye, and a hundred other delights; so that it was possible to spend hours and hours poring over the fascinating surface on which no single object had the faintest relationship to any other.

In Great-Aunt's parlor the piano, always closed and locked, was covered by a fringed drape and the drape was held in loops and folds by vases and china figures, against which photographs leaned. The rest of the photographs went on the photograph holder, a large screen covered with chicken netting so that pictures could be inserted anywhere and at all angles. There were photographs of children in long skirts and buttoned boots and of ladies who wore vast sleeves and feather boas and of men in little coats with high tight lapels. The ladies all had a dreamy look to correspond to the dream cloudscape behind them. The men looked bright and fierce and were photographed against blankness. There was also a photograph, picked up by my great-uncle at some centennial exhibition, of a man who could tie his cheek in a knot, and was shown doing it.

AN onyx-covered table stood in the centre of the room. It held a wax-embroidered cross under a bell-jar (though my Great-Aunt was a violent Protestant), a volume entitled "Men of Canada," a stereoscopic set, and a cricket cage made of wicker. The cricket cage enchanted me hardly less than the memory-encrusted pickle-jar. Once I caught a cricket to put in the cricket cage, but my Great-Aunt rejected it indignantly. Crickets, she said were insects and all insects were dirt. It's possible, however, that the notion of a cricket cage inhabited by a cricket destroyed, for her, the central idea of her decorative scheme, which was that nothing must have any function whatever. The room itself was almost as crowded with the records of a generation as a Time Capsule, but the only objects in it with any conceivable purpose were a china clock and a pair of flanking candle-sticks on the mantel. Since the candles had never been lighted however, and the clock had never been known to run, even these retained their strict non-functional value.

While my Great-Aunt delighted most of all in the non-functional, she took a great deal of pleasure in objects whose function was elaborately and sometimes completely obscured. The hall hatrack for instance was a marvellous piece of work, carved and scrolled, with marching colonnades of little pillars and an overall canopy so immense and regal that Queen Victoria might have sat under it on her Diamond Jubilee, reviewing her Indian Empire. Most visitors preferred to hang their hats under the staircase, on the pair of polished cow-horns, with a red velvet pin-cushion where the cow's forehead should have been.

She loved pin-cushions and cherished pins, having been brought up on the legend of the boy who rose to industrial greatness because he paused to pick up a pin when applying for a job as office boy. Only she didn't like pin-cushions to look like pin-cushions. She preferred them in the shape of a starfish or a tomato or a human eye.

MY favorite pin-cushion, the one in the best bedroom, was a shapely black dancing leg with a can-can ruffle of valenciennes lace at the top. Since my Great-Aunt abhorred all forms of worldly pleasure, and dancing most of all, psychologists might infer that she was an unconscious fetishist, or that the dancing leg pin-cushion was a piece of transferred symbolism, or that she had simply created an image of ungodliness in order to stick pins in it. *I* think she just liked pin-cushions.

Great-Aunt's battle against functionalism naturally reached its height in the bedroom. There was little she could do about the bed, a lofty Jaques and Hayes model with an overarching black walnut valance. It had been given her as a wedding present and I am sure she would have been happier with a bed shaped like a sleigh or a boat or a swan, or a bed with a little front door. The bed defeated her but she was able to hide the pillows under pillow shams embroidered with matching legends in scarlet crochet cotton—"I Slept and Dreamed That Life was Beauty," "I Woke and Found that Life was Duty." The shams were attached to a sort of wooden crucifix and could be hoisted overhead when the function of the pillows could no longer be disguised; i.e. when it became necessary to go to bed.

The most functional object in the room, of course, was hidden in the lower part of the washstand, and its lid was muffled by a chocheted lace cover. The brush and comb in the dresser were concealed in a large silk holder shaped like a Parker House bun and edged with Valenciennes lace. On the right side of the dresser hung the dancing-leg pin-cushion and on the left was a hair-receiver—a basket suspended from an electric light bulb covered with a snood of crocheted lace. It was supposed to represent a little balloon that had tangled with the knob of the mirror and as far as I was concerned the illusion was perfect.

I WAS forbidden to play with my Great-Aunt's things, but it was enough for me, especially if the visit didn't last too long, simply to gaze at these wonders. Her house was an enchanted place, filled with the meaningless metaphors and misrepresentations that appeal to the special logic of childhood. If a pumpkin can turn into a coach, why shouldn't a hair-receiver present itself as a balloon, and a pin-cushion double as a star-fish? Why shouldn't the roar of the sea a thousand miles away come to you from the cavity of a sea-shell that is used as a door-stop?

There are no such riches for today's children and I suppose they are all the better for it. They wake up in the morning to pure pale surfaces, instead of the angry little roses that used to glare at me through trellises in my Great-Aunt's wall-paper. There are no perversions from use to corrupt their sense of truth and no grotesqueries to destroy their feeling for form. Everything that is extraneous, non-functional and non-hygienic is being quietly removed as we approach nearer and nearer to that pure plastic ideal, the home that can be washed down every morning, inside and out, with the garden hose.

I don't know what became of my Great-Aunt's things. Since practically none of them had the slightest relationship to either beauty or use I suppose they were all engulfed finally in the landslide that overtook the Victorian era. But I wish I had been there in time to rescue the memorial urn by the fire-place. I would have kept it as a special rainy-day treat for modern children reared to an appreciation of order, beauty and meaning, and they would have adored it.

• •

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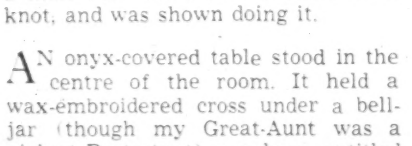
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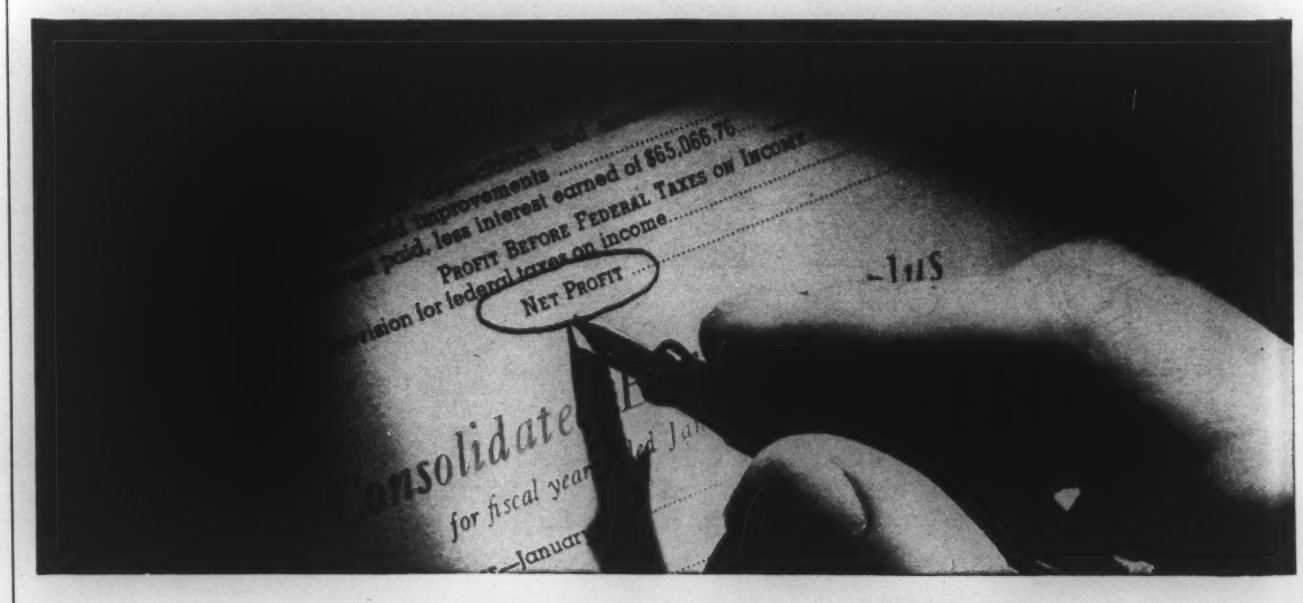
what are profits...



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PARIS LETTER

Parisian Eyes Pop in Navy Week When Seine Is Gaudy "Target"

By MARGARET DUNCAN

Paris.

WITH bright sunlight and temperatures in the nineties—quite exceptional for the time of year—Paris has been looking her most splendid recently. When the sun shines, a great change comes over the city. The white façades of the public buildings are thrown into clearer relief, the bridges over the Seine gleam above the sparkling water, and summery clothes appear on the boulevards, giving the scene an air of freshness and vivacity to which it is impossible not to respond in spite of the almost overwhelming heat.

Thus the weather was splendid for Paris Navy Week. On the final day I went down to the river, where the stretch of the Seine between the Concorde and the gold-capped Alma bridges had been turned into a boating-lake. It is right in the very heart of Paris, one of the most impressive stretches of the river and normally one of the most dignified. For the occasion, however, it had been completely transformed with flags, bunting, naval bands, and a more motley gathering of craft than graces any regatta. Under the eye of Navy Minister M. Jaquinot there was yachting, rowing, canoeing, outboard motor racing; almost every form of aquatic sport including swimming, and diving and displays by motor torpedo boats making sorties up the river, was crowded into a very full afternoon. As the climax approached, six dukws, famed in World War II amphibian operations, after diving around the Place de la Concorde, made for the embankment and to the delight of the audience became waterborne where they joined a fleet of naval vessels that was then attacked by "Frogmen" swimming in their special Wellsian suits.

Dashing and Impressive

During the exhibition I was for the second time this month staggered at the freedom with which the French use aircraft for demonstrations, flying low over the rooftops in the centre of the capital. There was dive-bombing and fighter aircraft swept low over the water. It was only half a mile down the river from here that I recently saw an exhibition during which troops were parachuted into the grounds of the Chaillot Palace near the Trocadero. This took place by night and great four-engined American bombers almost scraped the chimneys off the roofs for the amusement of the bourgeoisie. It says much for their confidence in both the pilots and their machines and is certainly both dashing and impressive, even if it also seems slightly reckless. Both these exhibitions give enormous pleasure to great numbers who would be unlikely to travel beyond the city limits to see them, and also serve the purpose of maintaining public interest and enthusiasm in the armed forces, whose credits the Communists are now making a determined drive to have reduced. The Government of France spends 46 per cent of the national income on the armed forces according to former vice-premier and Communist secretary-general Maurice Thorez.

Less Amusing Side

Life has also had its less amusing side recently and the plethora of strikes has seriously interrupted the daily life of businessman and housewife alike. In less than a month we have been prevented from cooking, owing to strikes by gas and electricity workers; gone without bread, because bakers were on strike; been marooned in the city, and suffered an interruption in certain postal services, lasting almost a week, during the railway strike. We have been cut off from our money by a bank strike and been prevented from spending what we have got by strikes in the department stores.

The railway strike was perhaps the most crippling, as well as the most dramatic, leading as it did directly to the government crisis that followed. It completely transformed the outward appearance of Paris and the great railway termini were deserted while the airways terminal, normally a quiet almost self-effacing structure by the Quai d'Orsay, was the scene of gigantic queues and the coming and going of a multitude of assorted vehicles from luxurious motorcoaches to lorries whose jolting was barely absorbed by the layers of straw provided for the unfortunate passengers.

Distressed

A great many foreign travellers were stranded in Paris where to the perennial difficulties of accommodation and rations was added the more serious embarrassment of lack of money. Modern currency regulations only permit the transference of the smallest sums from one country to another with the result that for days "distressed British subjects" could be seen sitting on their baggage outside the frigid portals of the British embassy in fashionable Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré or queueing for their daily "subsistence allowance" of $8 a day. Tourists of all nations and travellers, from opera stars to race horses, missed important engagements and experienced a variety of strange adventures not included on their itinerary.

For British tourists the R.A.S.C. jumped into the breach to organize truck convoys to various parts of the country. From Paris a daily convoy ran from the Embassy to Calais in an effort to replace the excellent service provided in normal times by the Golden Arrow Express from London to Paris. The first trucks set out to follow a schedule based strictly on wartime experience of moving vast armies across all parts of the globe. But logistics of the Service Corps were defeated this time by a handful of civilians, and the travellers who missed their boat saw rather more of army life than they bargained for, having to spend the night in the British Army Transit Camp at Calais. As one army driver understandingly put it after the journey, "we did our best but you can't expect civilians to suffer like soldiers and we had to make a good many more stops than we reckoned on." The trouble about this was that although the schedule was altered for succeeding days there was no vessel to accommodate the backlog of passengers and for travellers for England a night in Calais Transit Camp became routine until the strike was settled.

Picturesque Strike

The most picturesque of any strike, however, was on the Franco-Spanish frontier. The inhabitants of a small town, high in the Pyrenees, were aroused by the town-crier one morning ringing his bell and announcing, "Oyez! Oyez! from tomorrow, owing to present deplorable conditions, smugglers are going on strike". The strike, however, when it occurred was limited to the smaller individualistic smugglers who slip consignments of spirits, fruit and foodstuffs across the frontier and the "big time" syndicated smugglers who operate by the lorryload—and among whose most profitable commodities are political refugees from Spain and collaborationists from France — carried on business as usual.

The attitude of the Frenchman in the street to the long series of crises is most interesting. At no time except amongst active political trade unionists or a small vocal section of the right wing, has there been any forcible indignation either at the action of strikers or against the government. The tens of thousands, mostly from engineering trades unions, who mobbed the National Assembly when the Schuman economic measures were before the House, were frankly obeying orders of their political bosses and there was no real indignation against the government. For a crowd of its size it was amazingly good-humored. The public at large has not failed to complain of the inconveniences it has suffered from the strikes but there has been no indignation against the strikers themselves. Even the news of an anti-republican plot, sensationalized by the newspapers, which published reports implicating the army of a plan to carry out an anti-Communist *coup d'état* was received with complete calm bordering on indifference.

This does not mean that the public is unaware of the extremely critical economic situation or indifferent to the schisms which now more than ever divide the body politic and the nation as a whole. But there is a fatalism, an apathy abroad which is to many students of history reminiscent of the dark days preceding the coup of 1851, which led to the establishment of the Second Empire.

The Orangerie is the setting of what must be one of the most impressive collections of 15th and 16th century Flemish Art ever gathered in a single small gallery. Sponsored by the French and Belgium Governments, the organizers have skimmed the cream from collections in Belgium and the Low Countries, French National Museums and private collections in London and New York. The result is an altogether exceptional opportunity to study the works of Jerome Bosch, Jan Van Eyck and Quentin Metsys. There are also some fine Pateniers, Memlincs and Roger Van der Weydens.

Refinements of Torture

The collection as a whole displays magnificently the suave and polished civilization of the Low Countries at the beginning of the modern era, contrasted with that distortion of the spirit that found expression in an extraordinary preoccupation with brutality. The refinements of torture, with which merchants and honest burghers were only too familiar in their daily lives, are faced with startling frankness in canvases that hang side by side with religious paintings that are a wonderful expression of the faith that inspired and maintained the Protestant religion. The only thing I find to criticize in the exhibition is its name —to describe such finished works, both technically and formally, as "Flemish Primitives" is an anachronism.

A further anachronism among the galaxy of current exhibitions that add so much to the summer in Paris was provided by the scene that met my eye on leaving the Orangerie. The Place de la Concorde must be one of the most stately public squares in Europe. Surrounded by tall white pillars and the façades of the Madeleine and the Chambre de Deputés and the white and gold of the buildings serve to strengthen the charm of the green of the Champs Elysées. In the centre of the broad square was a knot of people gathered around a hole in the pavement down which ran a flight of stone steps. The knot of people held at bay by iron railings gazed mournfully at one or two of their fellow citizens who, accompanied by a man armed with a rake and a broom, ascended from the depth below in a cloud of pungent and gaseous fumes. Among the attractions of the summer season, the city of Paris organizes visits to the municipal sewers. The drains and sewers themselves are certainly worthy of a visit, nor is the ordeal such a trial as might be expected, but it is nevertheless surprising that the manhole selected should be in the centre of the elegant Place de la Concorde.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

General Kennedy Trying to Solve Ontario's Forestry Problems

By S. H. HOWARD

WHEN he went to college his athletic specialty was wrestling. He weighs about 200 pounds—and hard. Major-General Howard Kennedy is a wrestler still. And he needs to be. He's got the toughest proposition of his life to wrestle with now.

He has to find the solution for the problem created by the mess that a century of mistakes, wilful follies, gross extravagances, of short-sighted greediness and mismanagement, has left the forests of the so-called banner province of Ontario, once one of the finest pineries in the world. Some job! If, indeed, the job comes not too late to save the situation—for this century, at least. It's a job about 100 years overdue.

Major-General Howard Kennedy is a big man with bushy hair, a heavy moustache, round face and handsome. He is chairman and sole member to date of the Royal Ontario Commission on Forestry. Presiding at one of his numerous hearings last winter at widely-separated points in this province, including an extra long session in the city of Toronto, he reminds one of the late Judge Mabee, first chairman of the Dominion Railway Board.

Strength!

He suggests, first of all, strength! He sits in the judge's chair and listens courteously to every brief, every argument, every piece of testimony, every remark. He asks questions, not for sake of argument but courteously, to bring out the facts. Yet he rules the roost. And everybody both likes and respects him. He won't let heated argument transcend the bounds of orderly discussion and debate. No, sir!

There were times when lawyers representing holders of timber limits or pulp limits, accustomed to court procedure, tried to browbeat witnesses testifying as to practices, say, of the pulp and paper companies, and the amount of good saw timber they have been masticating into pulp and sending in the form of wrapping paper and newsprint (allegedly, of course) to the United States. The life of a newspaper, one lumber baron pointed out, lasted but a day. The forests of Canada were being burnt up daily in the United States where most of our newsprint is sent, along with other waste refuse collected from the garbage cans. Whereas lumber, built into dwelling houses and other construction lived for a human generation or more.

Pulp and paper almost came to blows over that one. Both representatives of Canada's conflicting leading industry talked at each other at once for a while, utilizing both sarcasm and invective. Until the Commissioner, courteous but as firm as Laurentian rock, asked them to talk one at a time for sake of the stenographic report. The shorthand-writers couldn't possibly take down both of them at once. The clamor quieted down with the magical effect of oil on angry waters. The request was put in such a considerate, though authoritative, tone and so clearly reasonable that these grown-up schoolboys seemed to feel quite abashed.

MAJ.-GEN. HOWARD KENNEDY

Howard Kennedy was born in 1892 at Dunrobin in Carleton County, Ontario, 20 miles from Ottawa, of farming people. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother of English. He went to the local public school and to Ottawa Collegiate, and in 1914 graduated from McGill as a civil engineer. During his university course he employed his vacations by taking jobs on surveys.

He became pretty well acquainted with northwestern Ontario in this way, including the Steep Rock mining project where a lake had to be pumped dry. He also worked in Nova Scotia. After graduating he was employed by the Federal Department of Mines on topographical survey work in the districts centering around Port Arthur and Fort Frances.

Then came the First World War. Kennedy joined the Canadian Engineers at the very beginning of the disturbance, and went through plenty of it until he was wounded at Amiens in 1918. He got an explosive bullet through the left shoulder, which lacks a joint now in consequence. His wrestling is handicapped, therefore, these days. But he concentrates now on wrestling with mental problems—such as for instance this one of how to eat your forest cake and have it, too.

He was in hospital for over a year. (He was only a captain then, not a major-general.) In October, 1919 he got out and took a job with a building construction firm. Then he did some civil engineering for other contractors. But in 1922 he went contracting for roads and bridges on his own, and in his own native county of Carleton.

With E. B. Eddy Co.

When roads and bridges froze up in winter he went to work for the old-time leading industry of Hull, Quebec—the E. B. Eddy Company, across from the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. (One smells this industry on Parliament Hill when the wind is from the north, due to the odor of certain chemicals used in bleaching pulp.) He intended to put in only the three coldest months with this old firm, but, as a matter of fact, he stayed there for 15 years! He became Eddy's woods manager, supervising pulp limits up the Gatineau and the Coulonge, both important and heavily forested tributaries of the mighty Ottawa. So he knows all about that neck of the woods, and how to manage pulp woods operations so as to leave a profit at the mill.

As Forestry Commissioner, therefore, he is a practical man, and no lumberjack can tell him he doesn't know what he is talking about. In 1937 he left Eddy's to become manager of the Quebec Forest Industries Association, which was where he was when Canada declared war.

In 1939 Kennedy was called up and joined the Royal Canadian Engineers as a staff officer in the First Division, First Arms Service Corps. He had to do with roads and bridges and other arrangements preparatory to some very bloody battles... demolition of enemies' mine fields and that sort of thing... building camps... housing the troops—anything concerned with construction, overseas and at the front.

Overseas in 1939 he was put in command of the 3rd Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, and in 1940 became C.R.E. in command of engineers in the 1st Canadian Division. In 1940 McNaughton sent him home to Canada to re-organize the training of army engineers, with headquarters in Ottawa. But as a matter of fact he was pretty well all over the country all the time. If that be possible. Seemed to be possible with Kennedy, anyway. He was organizing groups here, there, and everywhere all over the Dominion.

Finished with that he was kept in Canada to start the Vocational Training and Army Trade Schools, from coast to coast. Following all that and while still in the service on active overseas strength, Kennedy was given the job selecting officers for overseas service at the front, and the promotion of officers already battle-wise. He had to recommend all senior appointments of officers leaving Canada. He set up a Board to get rid of about 2,000 misfits, thus saving about $6,000,000 a year from the pay roll. He established local Boards to train men to the proper idea of what was needed over there in front of Fritz.

Major-General Howard Kennedy claims to be a wrestler, not a fighter. But he had done quite a bit of fighting, nevertheless. In the First War he participated in all the battles in which the Canadian Army was engaged from 1916 to the Battle of Amiens in 1918, when he was wounded. In the Second War he became a Brigadier in September, 1942. He left Europe after the Battle of Britain in 1941 to take up duties in Canada, as aforesaid. In May, 1943 he became Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Army with the rank of Major-General.

He now had to deal with supplies—fuel, gasoline, coal, food and so forth. His duties included supervision of the whole Army Service Corps—troop movements by land and sea and the housing of troops. He was in charge of arrangements, for example, at Exhibition Camp, Toronto, and the feeding and equipment of several thousand men in training there. At one time he kept the great Atlantic passenger liners—"Queen Mary", "Queen Elizabeth", "Ile de France", "Mauretania", "Pasteur" and other big ships—at his service as transports.

Troops to England

In 1943 and 1944 he was busy getting troops over to England to help beat the blitz. His job included top authority over the Army Postal Service, as well as of the Royal Canadian Engineers. His organization built camps, coastal defences, shore batteries, roads and other war-time necessaries, from St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S. to Prince Rupert and Vancouver in B.C. In 1943 he made a visit of inspection and superintendence to Goose Bay, Labrador to complete the air-field, camp buildings and shore defences of that war-time jumping-off place for the trans-Atlantic hop. He arranged for all food supplies there, and for the bringing in of fresh vegetables and other stuff by plane.

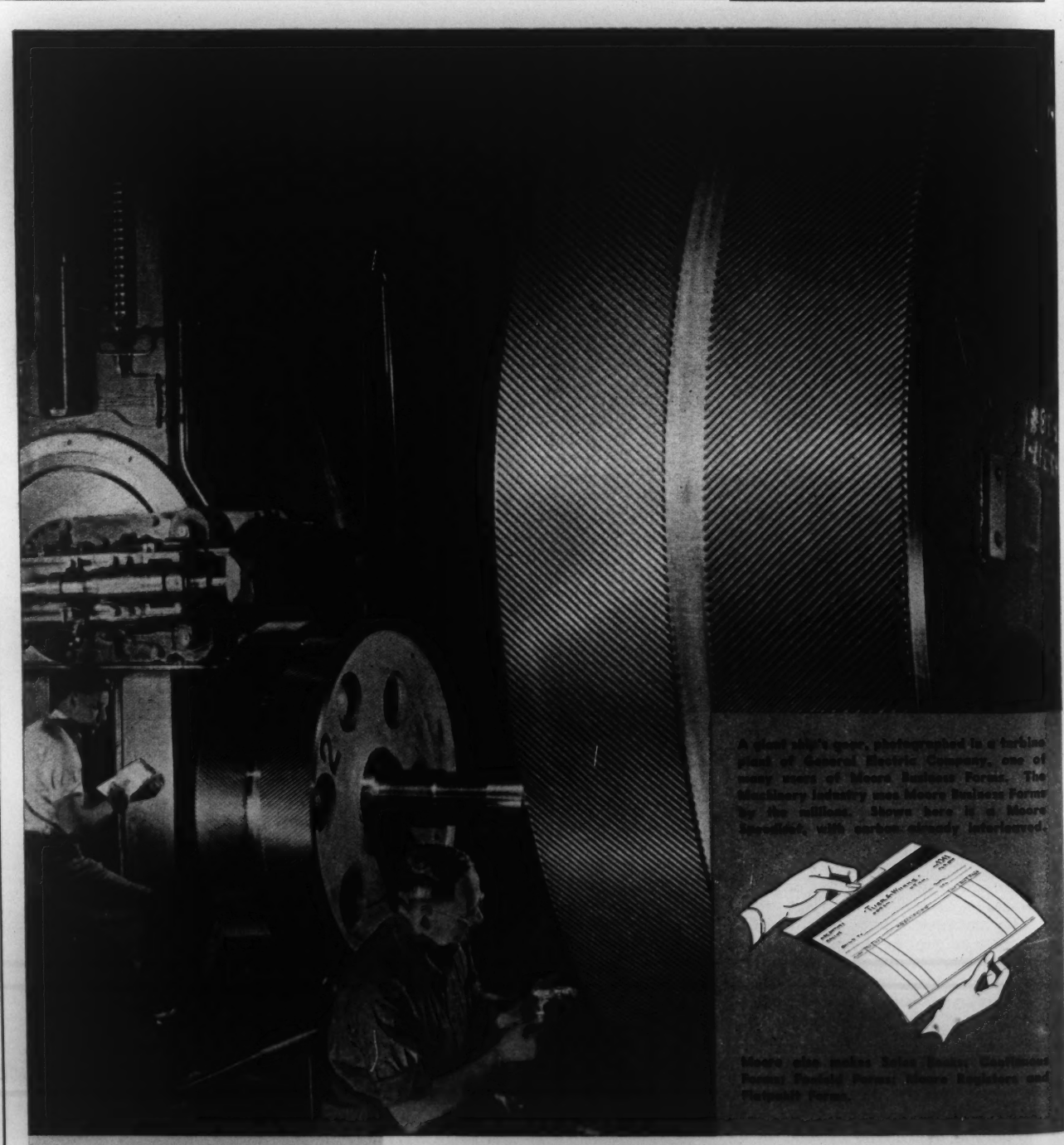
"You must have had some great fishing up there?" suggested I.

"I have travelled," replied the Major-General, pausing to calculate, "25,000 miles by air over this province and six or seven thousand by train. And I haven't fished or hunted one single hour! I never seem to have the time," he explained.

By mid-summer of 1944, however, the General, feeling that the organization and re-organization period at Ottawa was complete, and that his services could better be utilized in civil enterprise, asked to be relieved. He cherished no ambition for a civil service job under the government of the day. He went back to peace-time pulp and paper.

Major-General Kennedy is a civil engineer, an army engineer, and a forestry engineer. He studied Forestry Engineering and won election as a member of the Association of Forest Engineers of Quebec in 1929, in order to get a degree rating him for a job at the top. He has received plenty of top-side offers since then.

Upon first leaving the army he ac-



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cepted one from the Ontario Paper Company. He practised on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the staff of the Quebec North Shore Pulp and Paper Company, the incorporation in that province of the parent company at Thorold, Ont.

This Quebec enterprise is a 20-odd million dollar industry established, with its up-to-date little city in the bush by Colonel McCormick, proprietor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and partner in the New York *Daily News*, the tabloid which claims the greatest circulation of any daily newspaper in North America. The paper from the Baie Comeau plant goes to New York for the *Daily News*, shipped by sea in the mill's own steamships.

A Real Family

Canada's top lumberjack is married, has two boys and two girls. He is a Protestant, attends the United Church. He enjoys golf once in a while, and when last he had time to play, held membership in the Royal Quebec Golf Club. This was before the war. He also belongs to the Ottawa Ski Club, and skis whenever he gets the chance. He used to be fond of paddling a canoe, but that shoulder bothers him now.

Mr. Kennedy says that most pine trees deteriorate after reaching 100 to 125 years of age, though some white pine and spruce are good for 175 years. Fire is the greatest enemy of the Ontario forest but it will soon be conquered. Insects and disease are more serious challenges. About 10 per cent of the fires are caused by lightning.

Forest fires burned in this country before white men ever took it over. Some fine stands have followed fires and are now ready to cut. Mostly spruce, however. Pine is slipping out of the picture. Indians are always careful of fire in the bush, although they used to set some fires in order to kill trees for dry domestic firewood.

Howard Kennedy believes we must do something. He believes Premier Drew is sincere when he asks for a practical report. He wants a plan formulated for the perpetuation of Ontario's forests on a sustained yield basis. And about time, too. The present total cut for all Canada, all species, exceeds 5,000,000,000 feet per annum board measure. The entire remaining mature pine in Ontario, white and red, the species which used to provide the main production of lumber in this province—if it could be delivered to the giant modern mills of British Columbia—would be all cut up into boards and sawdust inside three years. Three years! That's all. So "More power to you, General Lumberjack."

THE MELTING POT

It So Happens

By J. N. HARRIS

THE little man owned the hotel and the big man was just being ejected from it.

The little man didn't come up to the big man's chin, even when he raised his voice, and at the moment both their voices were raised.

The big man talked in a pompous bellow, and he told the little man that to claim that his girl friend was drunk was actionable, objectionable, insulting and untrue.

"She's as drunk as a billygoat," the little man repeated for perhaps the fifth time.

Why a billygoat should be selected as a criterion of drunkenness was not clear to the spectators, who nevertheless were enjoying the show.

"And let me tell you another thing," the big man said. "I happen to know who owns your hotel. It's Consolidated Brewers, Limited. And I happen to occupy a not unimportant executive position with the Consolidated Brewers organization. And I can tell you something else. Consolidated Brewers aren't going to like the way you treat one of their executives. Don't be surprised if you find yourself out of a job about eleven o'clock tomorrow morning."

"Consolidated Brewers don't have a dollar in this hotel," the little man shouted. "I and my partner own it outright, and right now you're going to leave and take your so-called ladyfriend with you."

"There now," said the big man, "you're being insulting again, and it just so happens that I know something about the law of libel, and I know that if you libel a lady like that you can be sued for heavy damages. And the reason I know is that my brother is one of the most important corporation lawyers in Eastern Canada."

The little man was stumped by that for a moment, so his next remark darted off at a tangent.

"You're full of wet hay," he said.

What's more he really did specify wet hay as the commodity with which the big man was filled. Throughout the altercation no word passed his lips that could not have been repeated in the Beginners Department at Sunday School.

"Oh, so I'm full of wet hay, am I?" the big man roared. "Well, about eleven o'clock tomorrow maybe you'll see who's full of wet hay. When the executive vice-president of Consolidated gets to hear —"

"How many times I got to tell you Consolidated don't have a cent in this hotel? You just get out of it and take your partamour with you."

"Don't you call that lady a partamour! She's a very dear friend of my late wife's, and I'm not going to stand here and listen to her being slandered and libelled and insulted. It so happens that thirty years ago I was considered one of the best amacher middleweights in Eastern Canada, and I haven't forgotten all about it!"

THE little man did not appear to be impressed by his opponent's ring career. He bristled up even more belligerently and returned to one of his earlier assertions.

"That woman's as drunk as a billygoat, and she's up to no good," he said.

"Ah, now you've done it. That settles it," the big man said. "I give you your chance, but now you've gone too far. You've libelled her again. You gentlemen heard him say that my lady friend is as drunk as a billygoat. You heard him. I see I'm going to want witnesses."

None of the spectators showed any interest in becoming a witness in court, however, so they shuffled nervously.

"You heard how patient I've been," the big man went on. "Throughout this whole unpleasant business, listening to his damned cheek—."

The little man at once flew into action, proving that his abstention from strong language was a matter of principle, and not a mere habit. He grasped the former Eastern Canadian middleweight by the arm and shook him as a puppy shakes a pillow.

"I won't have you cursing and swearing in my hotel. I run my house clean," he said, shaking the bigger man by way of punctuation.

Suddenly the big man collapsed. He actually appeared to shrink. All the assertiveness left his face, like coffee gushing down from the top of the silex. All at once he was a Christian martyr.

"There, gentlemen," he said querulously, "you saw him assault me. You saw him commit assault and battery. You're witnesses that I never laid a hand on him, and he assaulted me."

The spectators doubled up with laughter, and some of them had to sit down. Smaller and smaller the big man shrank, as the gusts of laughter struck him. He looked piteously around the circle of faces, and for a moment it seemed that he would cry.

Suddenly the lady friend appeared, with her hat on crooked and walking unsteadily. She was about fifty, and heavy.

"Hey, Georgie, whud you say your name was? You promise you'll buy me dinner, diddenya? Le's get out of this dump. Lousy dump".

While the lady friend was speaking, the big man lost his piteous look and became simply cowed. The lady friend saw the little man and smirked up her face coyly.

"Hello, sonny", she called cheerily. "I don' like your dump, but you're sort of cute."

She took the big man by the arm, and man-handled him out into the street. The little man threw his chest out a little, and swaggered into his office, while spectators drifted off to the beverage room.

•

PEOPLE who start sending high explosives through the mails and leaving them about in cloak rooms cause a great deal more havoc than the actual bomb damage, as the Irgun Zvai Leumi well knows, because of all the extra precautions that have to be taken in a great many places.

When the Irish Republican Army was planting bombs in cloak rooms in England, it was not safe to carry a suitcase and speak with an Irish accent. Cloak-room attendants insisted on every parcel being unwrapped before it could be desposited, and travellers were put to all sorts of inconvenience.

When the scare was at its height a young air force officer going on leave was incautious enough to leave his suitcase in the hangar for a few minutes before his departure.

It was his misfortune that at the moment the aircraft in the squadron were being bombed-up with what were known as "Bombs, practice, smoke, 11 1/2 lb., Mark I". For his brother officers, the temptation was irresistible. Gus, the officer in question, went on leave with an 11 1/2 lb. practice bomb in his suitcase, and minus a number of heavy articles that had to be removed to make the weight right.

For a couple of days after his return, Gus would make no comment on the incident apart from the occasional, "You filthy swine."

At last, however, he came out with the story.

He had a stopover of nearly two hours in Birmingham, and so he checked his suitcase at the cloakroom, or tried to.

"The cloak-room chap insisted that I open my ruddy suitcase", he related, "and I told him I was in a hurry to go to a flick between trains. He said that was all right, but first I had to open the suitcase. That was when I made the fatal mistake".

"What was that?" everybody wanted to know.

"I opened the suitcase, and I said, 'All right, have a look. What do you expect to find anyway, a bomb?'

"I'd no more than said it when he uncovered the ruddy practice bomb and said, 'Ar, yus, sir, an' wot's that?'

"I could only say, 'A bomb'."

Gus spent nearly an hour explaining to a police force that was not at all amused, although his brother officers appeared to be perfectly happy about the whole thing.

And if at least 95 per cent of the flying saucers don't originate in the same way, we'll eat 'em, teacups and all.

• •

PAGING MR. ABBOTT

I THINK that I shall never see
A budget that is fair to me.

A budget that does not infest
With taxes earth's sweet-flowing breast.

A budget that is different, brave,—
And makes it possible to save.

A budget full of golden rays,
Evoking universal praise.

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Without the taxes, might be free.

J. E. P.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Not a Stranger in the Land of the Macdonalds and Glencoe

By MONA BARRY

WE WERE an earnest rather than a decorative assembly, given to the sober mackintosh, the crochet beret, and — in the case of one optimist—a navy felt Balmoral hat with a green celluloid tennis shade superimposed. Certainly there was one rather dressy scarf, draped so that the plaintive query "Is your journey really necessary?" could be read by all of us at the back, but for the most part, in laying out five shillings on a motor coach trip to Loch Awe we felt that we were indeed combining culture with entertainment, and our appearance registered a modest anticipation of reward—all but the lady next me, who registered nothing at all.

As a Scot, exiled for so many years, I could at first do nothing but drink in every color and form of hill and water and tree with a passionate thirst—trying, like a camel, to store up enough for future arid days —and forgetting my twenty-three companions in my anxiety to miss nothing. But as the scenery went on and on, and did not, as I feared, give out suddenly and leave bald patches; as mountain after mountain rolled gently downwards to loch after loch, spilling fir trees almost into the water, and then rising to lose its head in clouds, I began to be full up with beauty, and was able to turn my mind to improvement. I wanted to know everything about the places—to be more Scottish than anyone on the bus—so that I should be part of all this consciously as well as by right of blood, and could subsequently explain to those in England, among their drowsy hedgerows and apathetic village greens, the reason for my excitement. It was a pity about the driver.

He was a little red-faced man with boot button eyes, called Wullie. He drove slowly, and every few minutes would stop the bus, turn and glare back at us, and say "That the wacherwarrer the McWhosits of Loch Aucher where the morrer wochter was in '88." There would be a stunned silence, a grinding of gears, and on we went. Half a mile further on we did it again. There were many marvels, and Wullie knew them all. By straining my intelligence to its fullest extent I achieved a few facts which I now pass on to those interested. Of course he had his favorites. Deep reverence was in his voice as he pointed out a white house on a hillside as "The Residence of the M.P. for Argyllshire," and airy indifference as we rattled by "Away off there—ye can't see it now—we've passed it—where they held the last Gaelic Parliament in Scotland."

The seats in the bus were comfortable, and we leaned sleepily back as the silver waters gleamed beside us, wild roses showered out of the hedges, and the patchwork hills came near in green and pink, or faded away in mauve and blue. Little dobs of cotton wool on the hillsides turned out to be black faced sheep, and one ewe was browsing happily half way up a precipice, with twin lambs marooned in what looked like a totally inaccessible spot miles below. A woolly ballerina trotted along in front of the bus for several minutes, with her fluffy skirt waving, and her offspring zigzagging about behind her with a much better traffic sense. Soon we were passing very tidy brown and white Noah's Ark cows, and the small shaggy Highland cattle, peering motionless from the bracken as if they had just fallen off a calendar.

Bruce's Brooch

At the majesty of Ben Cruach several ladies stood up, in a vain attempt to spy through the open roof his venerable head, wreathed in mist. Wullie stopped the bus, and was understood to say that this was where the attempt to climb the mountain was generally made. Everyone sat down again, and he drove on in a disillusioned sort of way, and became involved in some remarks about this being the Pass where Bruce lost the brooch. One lady asked why he lost it, and was told it was the brooch lost by King Robert the Bruce. We now passed a Church called "Ye'll stop there on the way back," and drew up at a small house by the waters of Loch Awe, which was said to be prepared to give tea to all of us, though it looked as if five people would stretch the walls.

I was in the first roomfull, and the hostess weaved deftly among the silent and sandwiched guests, pouring out first, and almost immediately second, cups from a gigantic teapot, and smiling continuously. To each one of us was then alloted one scone, one drop scone, and one doughnut. When I say doughnut I wish that words of mine could adequately describe the airy golden bubble, dusted with sugar, which took the place of its clammy, leaden brother across the border; but here four o'clock is a serious hour, not to be fobbed off with a casual cup of stewed tea and a gritty shop cake. The two ladies at my table glanced at each other and nodded. "Home baked," said one, with stern approval. The other just said "Mmm. ."

Dolphins, Coats Of Arms

The cake stand was nearest me, and I was meditating on the etiquette of handing it to the older of the two first, when I found that we were all to help ourselves. There was strict impartiality—one each, in fact—but no need to be foolhardy in a matter so important. The first lady got the biggest scone, and we ate in thoughtful silence, striking a nice balance between hurrying and dawdling to see who would get the biggest doughnut. "Quite good for two shillings," murmured the second lady, as we filed out past the still gallantly smiling hostess.

As we clambered out at the "Church on the way back" Wullie handed over his responsibilities to a grim, brown gentleman with the far-away Viking look that lends majesty to many a Scots fisherman. He was very firm with us. "This is St. Conan's Church," he said, "if ye'll all keep together we'll go round." We went round meekly. St. Conan's Church seemed to be rather full of things . . . carved wooden chairs with dolphins for arms . . . flags . . . coats of arms . . . aisles with occupied looking tombs and, standing on a sort of soup tureen, a toy boat. "A facsimile of the coracle used by St. Colomba arriving in Scotland," said the Viking.

I thought St. Colomba must have been a very small man.

In one aisle lay a seven foot six effigy of King Robert the Bruce, carved in wood, and with a beautiful face and hands of alabaster. He looked gently dignified, and had his mailed feet resting on a lion. "This church," chanted our instructor, whose voice I had escaped for a moment, "was built by Mr. Campbell, and yon window with the babies' heads—" he waved towards a rose window full of cherubs, "was hand painted by his sister. Good work—I'm told," he added cautiously, leading the way towards another white effigy of yet another Campbell.

The Last Campbell

Suddenly my dreamy senses were affronted by the word "Glencoe." "They fell upon them, and massacred the lot at Glencoe," he recited, with grim satisfaction. Every drop of Macdonald blood arose and drummed in my ears, and I turned away horrified. The words "Let me out of this nest of traitors!" really seemed about to burst from my lips in the very faces of the scone-weighty sightseers. At first I had not realized . . . I had not listened . . . but now, suddenly, I stifled in the musty walls, and could not bear to gaze upon the last Campbell, though I was glad to note, as I turned away, that he was a small man, and had no lion to put his feet on.

As I went back towards the coach, through the green graveyard, Wullie was leaning on the wall. "What *was* the brooch that Bruce lost?" I asked bravely. He looked at me in surprise. "When he met the McDougalls and saved his life," he replied, astonished at my ignorance. For anyone who felt as violently Scottish as I had done two minutes ago I was surprised at it myself. "Of course," I murmured falsely, clambering in.

On the way back the Pass of Brander seemed full of figures hiding in the bracken, and the Falls of Cruachan rang with a warning note. London was a babel of voices, and a scream of traffic borne on the wind. Here in these hills, and mirrored in these waters, lay the eternal verities. Here, unseen but felt, was something worth living for and worth dying for, which a stale civilization had forgotten. In that instant of race memory a union had been re-formed for me with these things, which should bear fruit in a vision of peace to last through many unpeaceful days.

The coach stopped, and Wullie got out. So did everyone else. Sixpences changed hands. "Which is the nearest way to the Hotel?" I asked the lady next me. "It's a penny ride, but ye can walk," she said reprovingly. "Ye'll be a stranger here?"

"Not a stranger," I said, and smiled.

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GHOSTLY COUNSEL

"AND what do you want, Mrs. Jones," said the priest, "most of all?"
And she answered with passion: "A table built into the wall!
Could God get me that, do you think? If not, do you suppose
That God's any use to me?" "Truly," the priest said, "God knows."

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OIL

Self-firing boilers (*illustrated above*) and conditioned warm air furnaces. Radiant flame conversion oil burners.

GAS

Conditioned warm air furnaces (*illustrated above*). Conversion gas burners. New type radiant heat source.

Great Calamities Japanese Style and the Hoodoo That Remained

By DORA SANDERS CARNEY

"I ALWAYS find things come in threes," said the plumber, who came to fix the kitchen stove which had broken down inconveniently just before dinner. "Good things and bad things, they usually come in threes."

"That lets us out then," I said to the children, who needed consolation, being hungry. "This is the third bad thing that has happened. First I cut myself, then Daddy wired that he couldn't get home, and now the stove. It breaks the hoodoo, and Daddy is sure to get here tomorrow.

"I remember once before coming across this business of things coming in threes," I reminisced, for the sake of the children. "It was when we were staying in Japan, 'way back in '35, before the wars began."

The plumber's eyes appeared behind a pipe, as wide and attentive as the children's, then disappeared again. His tools became suddenly quieter. Even a plumber, apparently, likes a story sometimes.

We were staying in a Japanese-style hotel (I said) in a grove of twisted pine trees on a wide, flat, sandy beach. There were several other British and Americans staying there, too, among them a man we all felt sorry for, yet didn't like either, because he had such a bossy wife. Whenever he did anything she didn't like, she went to bed and stayed there. She was always going to bed.

One day, in a bustle of activity, we heard that the Emperor's two brothers were coming to stay at the hotel! Then everyone began to get pally with the manager, hoping to have their rooms changed to be next to those the princes would occupy, and the bossy wife went to bed for two days because her husband didn't seem to have any influence at all.

On the third day she came down to breakfast—and we learned that her husband, on his way for an early swim, had found a huge snake in front of the hotel, and killed it! Everyone was very thrilled and he was quite a hero—until about an hour later we discovered that the snake was a pet of the hotel and had been for about twenty years! Its death was considered a great calamity by the Japanese. The manager's children were inconsolable, and the *nei-sans*, or hotel maids, went about their work with tears streaming down their cheeks. It was terrible.

Rule Of Three

The manager and the gardener buried the snake in a fine grave under the pines, and all day long groups of British and American children stood around the grave with solemn faces. The bossy wife of course went right straight back to bed and nobody would speak to the poor husband, who wandered by himself among the trees, looking as if he wished he had never been born.

The same afternoon a car ran off the road near the hotel and crashed into a tree, and then we remembered how things always come in threes. The Japanese were sure of it! The whole hotel and the little fishing village nearby were filled with apprehension. The news was wired to the Japanese princes, who promptly postponed their visit.

You just couldn't help feeling anxious. There was such quiet everywhere, everybody spoke in low tones. Even the guests in the hotel were affected. The children, who had usually spent hours each day fishing from row-boats just beyond the diving float, were told to keep strictly on shore. Only the bravest of the men ventured to go swimming, and there was sure to be someone who cared about him down on the beach, watching. There was no dancing that night, nor the next. The horrible feeling of approaching doom shrouded us all for two days!

Then, just before dinner, on the second day after the snake was killed, the Japanese cook upset a saucepanful of boiling soup all over himself! Oh, how glad everybody was! The Japanese praised him to the skies and said he had done it on purpose. The *nei-sans'* faces were wreathed in smiles, some of them put flowers in their hair, a few of the houses in the fishing village hung out flags!

The Emperor's Brothers

The guests at the hotel took up a subscription for the cook, and planned a sunrise fishing expedition for the next morning, while after the children's early supper, three boatfuls full of delighted kids were fishing as hard as they could just beyond the diving raft. The bossy wife came down to dinner in a beautiful red evening gown that showed her shoulders, and the manager announced that the Emperor's brothers would arrive the next day!

Everyone was gay as could be except the bossy wife's husband. I'm sorry to say he didn't seem to care at all. He ate his dinner without saying a word, and afterwards went off by himself again, just as if the third calamity hadn't happened, and the world was still full of gloom.

• •

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THE dun and sodden evening
Unlocks in realms of mind
The golden sheaves of harvest
The swarthy workers bind
In rays of level twilight
On sunnier days and kind.

And where the elm is laden
With drizzle, and the rye
Bends with the rain, the laughters
Of little children fly
Rapidly down the valley
And fill the sky.

And larks spring from the meadow
Into the radiant air
Setting the heavens ringing
That would with cloud and care
Hang on the hill; but cannot
Quiet upon the inner ear
The larks still singing there.

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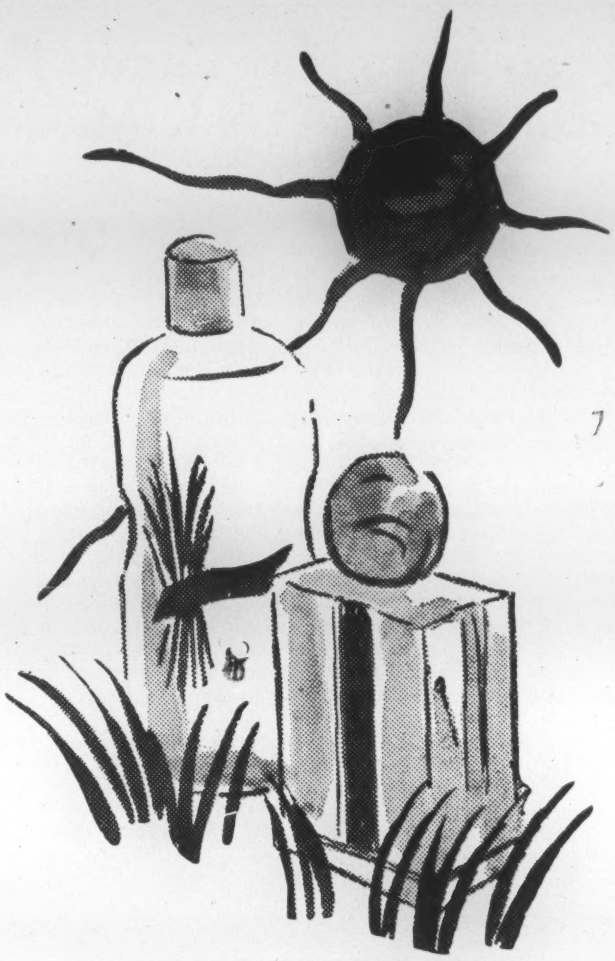

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Skip Fountain and Candy Floss but Don't Miss C.N.E. Music

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE idea behind the Canadian National Exhibition's music is the same one that makes almost every other Ex feature so engaging. And we are including the sports events, the Flower Show and the Midway, omitting the candy cotton and the Fountain. The program is designed to give sure-fire entertainment. This year's Ex, renewed after a lapse of six years, brings back the old favorites—concerts by a renowned and versatile band (once again the U.S. Navy's), Old Time Fiddlers' contests, strolling troubadours, British national dance competitions, etc.—with a special musical event each twilight at the Band Shell.

But for those Canadians who take music beyond the phase of listening the Exhibition is a mecca of competitions. This year they number 77. In the past a Gold Medal winner of a C.N.E. contest has enjoyed particular distinction and has kept it shining long after even becoming a concert performer. So the Fair Association again offers competitions, conducted by the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music and its expert, J. S. Atkinson, for encouraging greater interest in music and greater proficiency in musical performance. The gilt-edged prizes are three scholarships of $500 each to the most outstanding contestants in the vocal, piano and violin classes.

Where Judges Work

Song contestants will compete in one of 18 groups. Some time during your visit drop around to the Music Amphitheatre or its tent annex and pity the poor judges who, from opening day, Aug. 22, until closing on Sept. 6 (excepting Music Day itself), will be grimly listening to aspiring coloraturas warble "Gavotte" from Massenet's "Manon", or contraltos vocally tiptoe through Vaughan Williams' "Silent Noon", or boys with unchanged voices and scrubbed faces platonically woo "The Lass with the Delicate Air". The violin and piano departments each have eight classes by age group or open competition.

Music Day is loaded with features. From just after lunch until 9:30 p.m., except for a two-hour break, 42 groups of strolling troubadours, dressed to represent various countries and colorful periods of history from the Elizabethan on, will wander around singing folk-songs on impromptu stages at strategic locations to lighten your spirits just when they might be fagged after miles of walking through exhibits, around empty pop bottles and orange peels, and by Midway barkers.

On that day band competitions will be in progress at the North Band Stand near Dufferin Gate from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Contests for groups of brass and woodwind players will be in three sections of 42, 35 and 28 members respectively; there will also be two sections for brass bands and two for players who are still boys and girls. Prizes are handsome. For example, the first prize in Section 1 is $400, the President's Trophy and a concert engagement at a C.N.E. band stand.

Old Timers Again

Old Time Fiddlers in three age classes—50-65, 65-75, over 75—will be playing, by cracky, their own selections for three-minute stretches each in the Music Amphitheatre from 10 a.m. to noon on Music Day, while on a large platform north of the Pure Food Building, from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. the dance competitions take place. These will include the Highland Fling, Sword Dance, Irish Jig, Sailor's Hornpipe and Seann Truibhas. And if all that isn't enough for Music Day there will be a series of 20-minute programs in the Music Amphitheatre and a special music feature following the regular band concert at 9:30 p.m.

At a twilight lamp-lighting ceremony on each day of the Ex, three representatives of Canadian women's organizations will lead a parade up to the Band Shell and press the switch on a huge electric searchlight that throws three shafts of light (for Service, Faith and Hope) into the heavens as preface to a brief inspirational affair and the presentation of a new Canadian musical composition. For each night's ceremony specially composed music by a number of Dominion composers has been commissioned.

The 82-piece U.S. Navy Band, a feature attraction at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, is noted for its versatility in playing music in any style—Bach, Sousa or "boogie woogie". At Ex in 1937, the band was the first service band of a foreign country to be a C.N.E. music feature.

Feature attraction will be the U.S. Navy Band, appearing by special permission of President Truman and conducted by Lieut. Commander Charles Brendler. The 82-piece band needs no introduction to Ex-goers; it was there in 1937 and showed remarkable versatility in handling marches, symphonic music and jazz on the same program. At present it fulfills three radio engagements a week, two from coast to coast.

So even if you don't sample the candy floss, nor meet anyone at the Fountain, nor take an unseemly interest in the Midway girlie shows, you should enjoy *some* of the music.

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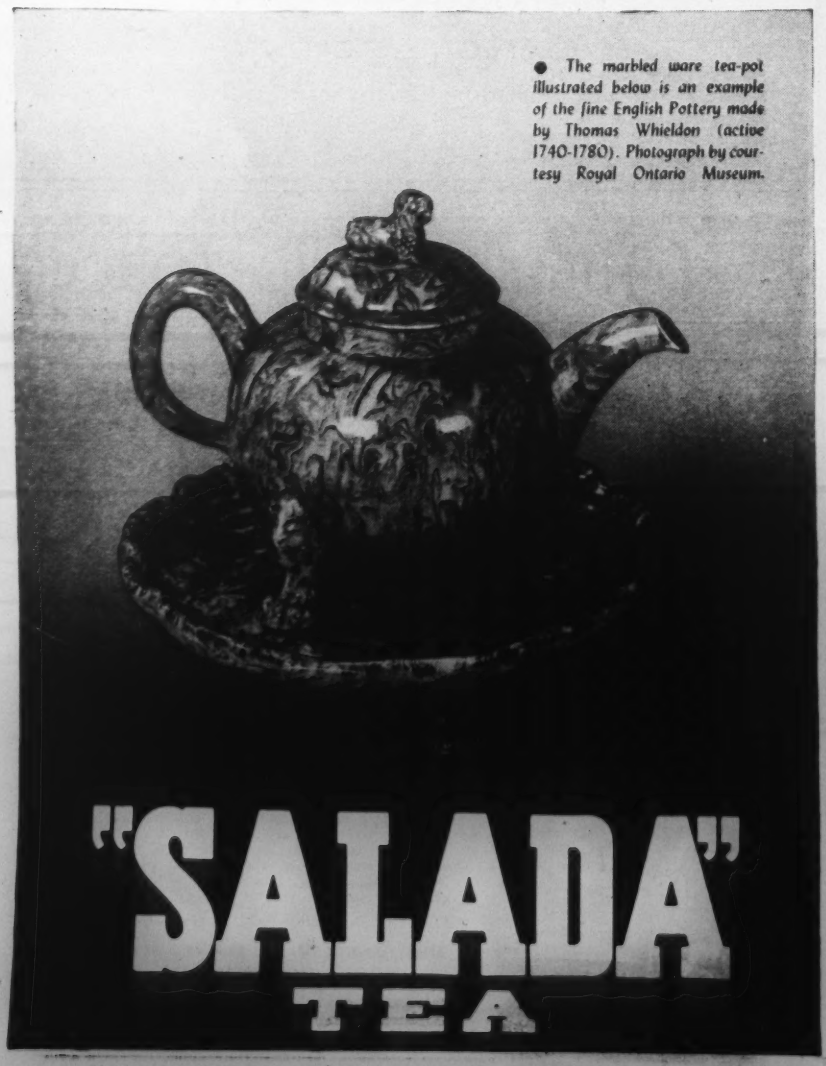

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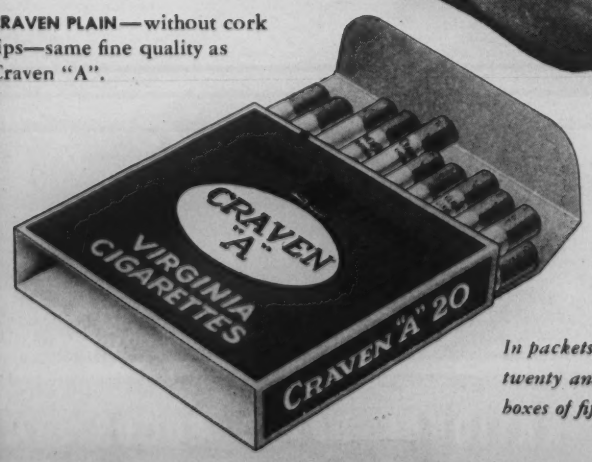

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THE FILM PARADE

Spectacle, Spooks and Problems of Anglo-American Relations

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HEAVEN lies all about us in the movies these days, and it usually presents itself as an industrial and architectural blend of Radio City and Willow Run. I suppose the toughest assignment any screen author or scene designer can get is a memo from the head office, suggesting a few spectacular ideas on the Life to Come; especially when they have nothing whatever to go on except a complete rejection of the old-fashioned Biblical Paradise. Actually the latter conception provides a good deal more color, variety and general activity than anything the screen-visionaries are able to think up for themselves.

In the British fantasy "Stairway to Heaven," for instance, Heaven is depicted as a place of steamy distances and colliding architectural planes, patrolled by heavenly beings as neat and severe as lady librarians. Here everything is centred in a vast checking-in system, and nothing much goes on over long periods except the routine business of keeping the books straight. The scenes alternate between Heaven and Earth, and it is noteworthy that things brighten up immediately whenever the hero (David Niven) frees himself temporarily from his heavenly embarrassments and gets back to earth and his loyal waiting WAC (Kim Hunter.)

The picture gets off to a rather slow start with an overlong planetarium demonstration, then swings dramatically into the story of an airman (David Niven) who jumps without a parachute from a burning plane, but escapes death because the Heavenly Messenger sent to fetch him contrives to miss the assignment. From this point on Heaven claims him while Earth continues to hold him. For by now he has fallen in love with his WAC and the problem is whether he should keep his appointment with Heaven or continue for true love's sake to live on borrowed time. The issue finally reaches the Heavenly Court of Appeal and true love gets the decision, though not till after the debate has been widened out to include problems of the British Empire and Anglo-American relations — obviously in the interest of better Anglo-American relations.

In spite of this undue weighting of a rather frail fantasy, "Staircase to Heaven" is an interesting picture with a great deal of charm and imagination, particularly in its terrestrial sequences. Perhaps it tries too hard to be a big spectacular lovable success on both sides of the Atlantic, but at least it tries with unusual humor, warmheartedness and intelligence.

Smarter Than That

IF ANY demonstration were needed that the radio operates on a lower level than the screen, "The Arnelo Affair" should clinch the argument. In this film Arch Obeler transfers his attention from the air to the movies, and the result is a photographed soap opera, sedulously pure and dreadfully simple-minded. I didn't arrive in time to read the screen-credits, but even the music sounded as though it might have been composed by Mr. Obeler, since it contains all the warnings, directions and musical wheezes common to radio when it wants to indicate the course of the heroine's predicament.

Apparently Mr. Obeler didn't even bother reaching into the studio files for his story; he just picked it out of the air. It's the one about the neglected wife (Frances Gifford) whose lawyer husband (George Murphy) is too busy with his legal briefs to give her the attention she craves. So she takes to talking the whole thing over with the sound-track, which naturally gives her the worst possible advice, so that presently she is involved with the inevitable blackmailing night - club owner (John Hodiak.) The rest of the story indicates clearly that Mr. Obeler has been much too busy with his radio work to notice what has been going on on the screen. For instance, young screen matrons have advanced in worldly wisdom to the point where they no longer leave their initialled compacts in the apartments of their admirers. They don't leave their lover's initialled latch-key lying around loose in their bureau drawer either; and they don't write frantically incriminating letters and then drop them inadvertently in the taxicab occupied by the blackmailer. Screen heroines are sometimes no brighter than they should be but they rarely drop to the mental level on which soap - opera wives seem to operate.

All the Obeler characters talk and talk, and their conversation generally is on the level of junior teen-age group discussions. Towards the end of the picture the gum-chewing cop-moralist, a particularly irritating type, picks up the blackmailer to take him in for questioning and lectures him so inexorably en route that his victim, either in desperation or sheer boredom, throws himself out of the car. Following his example I threw myself out of the theatre. So I can't tell you how it all ended and I would be the last one to advise you to go and find out for yourself. On the whole it would seem advisable for Mr. Obeler to stick to his radio. He and the movies aren't going to do each other a bit of good.

THE THEATRE

Miss Ball Dreams Very Nicely Indeed

By LUCY VAN GOGH

PEOPLE who still expect "structure" in a comedy, if there are any such, will not find much in Mr. Elmer Rice's "Dream Girl," which is to become a movie and which actually owes much more of its design to the art of the cinema than to that of the theatre. Since it is continuously amusing, and almost as continuously presents Miss Lucille Ball on the stage in all sorts of moods and costumes, nobody should really complain. It is a very good show, and has been enthusiastically received at the Royal Alex. all week.

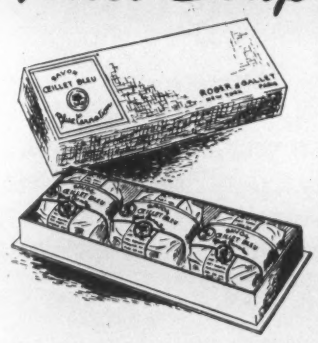
The stage is set by Jo Mielziner, and consists of a large quantity of curtains through which at different times there are pushed forward little platforms containing the necessary accessories. These come on from left, from right and from upstage, and sometimes there are two of them on together, so that we see both ends of a telephone conversation. It all seems perfectly natural.

Miss Ball impersonates a young New York lady strongly addicted to the vice of living in her imagination, and nearly half of the play, marked off by change of lighting, exhibits what goes on in her mind and not the happenings of her real world. Mr. Rice's art is shown in the skill with which he avoids making these imaginary episodes too fantastic, though the scene in which she imagines herself called upon to play Portia in replacement of the star comes near the edge, and is saved only by Miss Ball's restraint in not playing it badly enough to make it silly.

What clash there is in the piece is between the heroine and a newspaperman who is determined to convert her from daydreaming to the facing of reality, and in pursuit of that laudable objective marries her at three o'clock in the morning, after scrapping with her throughout the play. This part is performed with equally admirable restraint by Scott McKay.

Miss Ball's performance is a remarkable *tour de force* of dexterous acting combined with great personal charm. If Mr. Rice did not write the role with her in mind he has been extraordinarily lucky in finding an actress so well suited to it. It is true that its emotional range is not great, since shallowness is the essence of the character; but it calls for a wide variety of mood and a very subtle discrimination in the reactions to different personalities and situations. The whole thing could be tipped over at a dozen points, but it never is.

Toilet Soap



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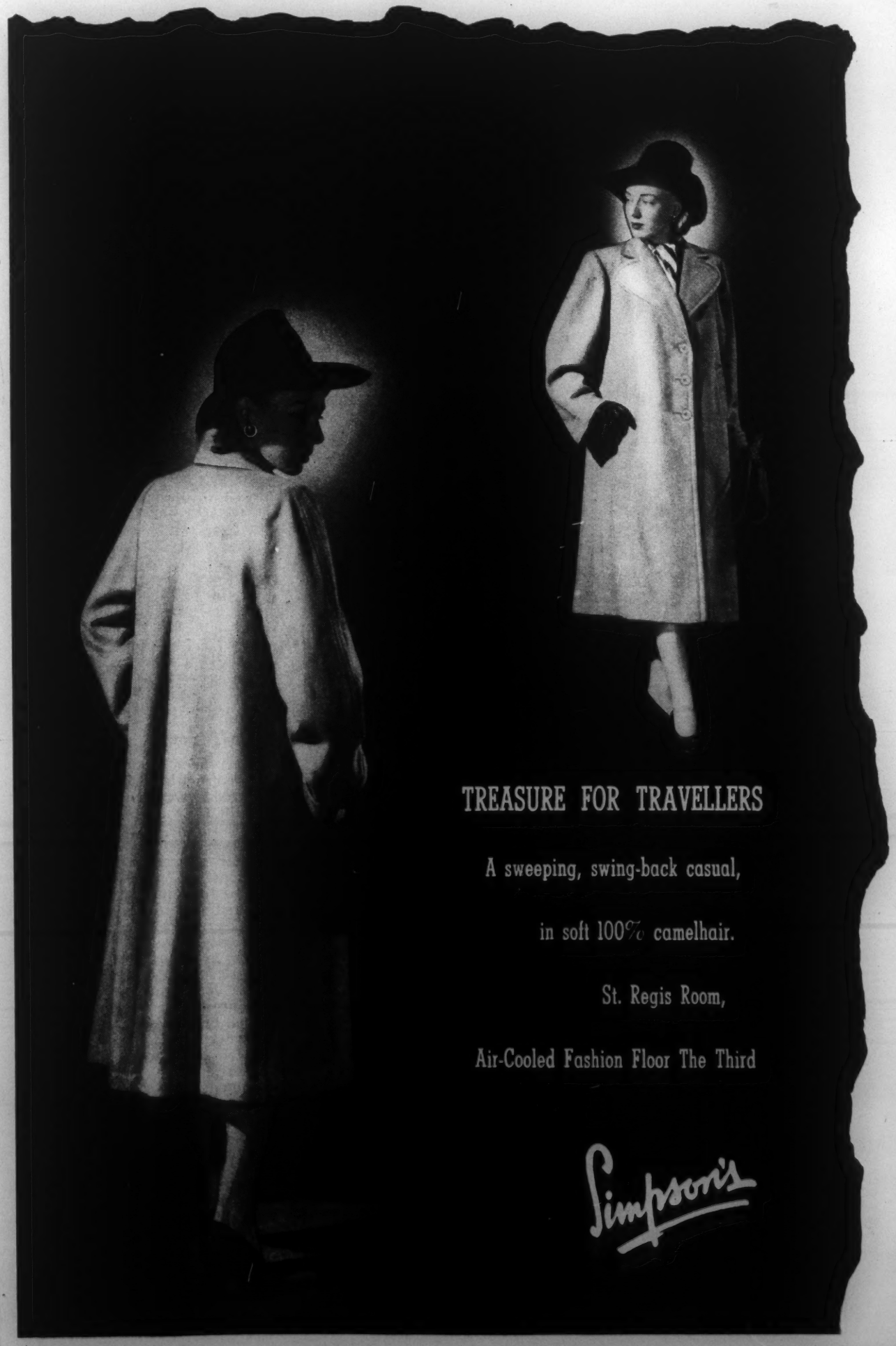

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

C.B.C. Appoints Western Director To Canada's Overseas Service

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE C.B.C. has announced the appointments of Ira Dilworth, of Vancouver, as general supervisor of the C.B.C. International Service, with headquarters in Montreal, and Jean-Marie Beaudet, of Montreal, as C.B.C. regional representative in British Columbia. The appointments, which take effect at once, are for two years when Mr. Dilworth and Mr. Beaudet will probably resume their present duties as B.C. regional representative and director of the French network, respectively. Mr. Beaudet is also C.B.C. supervisor of music. He was stationed for three years in Toronto in this capacity.

Arthur L. Phelps is leaving his position of general supervisor of the C.B.C. International Service to join the staff of McGill University.

The name of Ira Dilworth is virtually synonymous with the development of national radio in British Columbia since his appointment as Regional Representative there almost nine years ago. He joined the Corporation shortly after it was formed to succeed the old Radio Commission. His personal encouragement was largely responsible for the publication of the four books of Emily Carr, which he edited. Besides being her literary executor, he is co-trustee with Lawren Harris of the Emily Carr Trust Collection of paintings. Mr. Dilworth will attend the U.N.E.S.C.O. sessions in Paris during the first week of August, and will visit B.B.C. headquarters in London.

Heard Abroad

Mr. Beaudet is a successful musician and a capable administrator. He is known both as a conductor and as a pianist. Last year he went to Prague at the invitation of the Czech Government to represent Canada and to conduct at the International Music Festival there. On the same trip he twice directed the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra in London and has frequently conducted the leading orchestras of Canada.

Marcel Ouimet, O.B.E., who has been with the C.B.C. since 1939 and was well-known during the war years as one of Canada's outstanding correspondents in the European battle zone, has been made Director of the C.B.C. French network to succeed Mr. Beaudet.

The C.B.S. Symphony, which can rarely be accused of catering to warm-weather inertia, broadcasted a stimulating program on Sunday, July 13, introducing two works hitherto unknown to American audiences. They were the Symphony in F by Hermann Goetz and the "Symphony of the Bells" by Francesco Malipiero.

Hermann Goetz was a contemporary of Brahms and might very well have occupied a place beside him in musical history, had his brilliant career not been cut short by death at the age of 36. The Symphony in F is such a one as Brahms might have written if he had dared to essay the symphonic form at the age of thirty. The best of it (notably the slow movement) is almost, if not quite, as good as the best of Brahms.

Francesco Malipiero was born in Venice in 1882 and is still actively engaged in composition. He is an aristocratic artist whose roots go back, via Ravel and the neo-classicists, to the early French and Italian schools. Since the death of Respighi, Malipiero has been in the forefront of modern Italian composers.

Bernard Herman is to be applauded for having brought both these interesting and significant works to the attention of North American audiences.

The C.B.C.'s presentation of Saint-Saens' "Christmas Oratorio," under the direction of Cesar Borre, was a thoroughly agreeable affair in every respect. Mr. Borre did wonders with the limited resources at his command: a small orchestra, studio organ, and quintet of very talented singers. All the vocal parts were handled with skill and good taste; especially impressive were Lois Marshall, a soprano of exceptional tonal purity, and Arthur Bartlett, whose superb tenor is not heard over the air as often as it ought to be.

Succeeding the Cesar Borre program is a new series of concerts by "The New World Orchestra", conducted by Samuel Hersenhoren, fresh from triumphs at the helm of the Buffalo Symphony. The programs will be broadcast every Sunday over the C.B.C. Trans-Canada Network at 10.30 p.m. until August 31, and will feature several Canadian first performances, including Samuel Barber's "Capricorn Concerto", Purcell's "Fantasie on One Note", the "Fantasy on an Old Hymn Tune" by Thomas Canning and Walter Piston's "Divertimento". Kathleen Parlow will play Stravinsky's "Histoire du Soldat" and the series will conclude with a program of works by Canadian composers.

Brain-Teaser

Everyone who knows a little or a lot about music, and is blessed with a fair share of human vanity, ought to enjoy CJBC's musical brain-teaser, "Do You Know Your Music?", broadcast each Sunday at 6.05 p.m. E.D.T. On each program a number of compositions are played, wholly or in part, and the bewildered listeners are required to furnish the answers to questions concerning titles, composers, artists, instruments, and even sources of inspiration! A weekly prize of $10 in records goes to the winner.

The very popular and successful "Wayne and Shuster Show" will be carried by stations of the N.B.C. Network during the summer months, in addition to its C.B.C. hook-up. The U.S. affiliation will bring new kudos to the sprightly comedy team which has already brought so much good humor into Canadian homes.

The program with the foolish title "Songs of Canada", sponsored by Broadcast Music Inc. (Canada) and aired over the Mutual Network, the C.B.C. and the B.B.C., was not the success it should have been. The gesture was a generous one and no doubt the plan looked well on paper but the program misfired, for several reasons. The choice of music was haphazard — all of it was competent and deserving of performance but it was not truly representative of the best work of our national composers; the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Henry Weber, played without enthusiasm and, I suspect, without much rehearsal; finally, the production was just about as dull and slow-paced as human incompetence could make it.

I am aware that copyright difficulties may have rendered it impossible to include works of our senior composers. On the other hand, many listeners in the States and in Britain were undoubtedly getting their first taste of Canadian music and we ought to have tried to set as fine a table as possible.

The compositions included Gordon Fleming's lyrical but loose-jointed "Serenade for Woodwinds and Strings," a clever and dramatic "Symphonic Movement", based on a Sixteenth Century Round, by the young Toronto Composer, George Hurst, and Gerald Bales' romantic, Schumannesque "Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra" with the composer at the piano.

Dr. Charles O'Neill who will be guest conductor at next week's Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena. This concert will present the Summer School Choir, directed by George Roy Fenwick, Provincial Director of Music for the Board of Education.

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MRS. MIKE — by Benedict and Nancy Freedman — *Longmans, Green* — $3.00

WHERE THE SABIA SINGS—by Henriqueta Chamberlain—*Macmillans*—$3.00

THERE is only one way for Canadians to read *Mrs. Mike* and that is as a sort of Walt Disney fantasy. Like the better Disney pieces it is full of charm and color and sentiment (and even terror and drama); it has a lovely heroine and a gallant redcoated hero and the odd amiable villain; surrounding these characters is an assorted background of fairly well-behaved wild animals, dogs and Indians. That the setting is the Canadian Northwest of some forty years ago is purely incidental for it could equally have been Siberia or India or the South Pacific or anywhere.

The story is based on the experiences of a real woman and this has led to some regret that a more factual biography might not have been presented. But the reader must take with more than a grain of salt the incredible slowness of Canadian train travel, the equally incredible swiftness of transport by horse-drawn cutter, the presence of strange foods and stranger methods of preparation; on the other hand certain evident and brutal facts of life are laid on in full. The North of the Freedmans obligingly adapts itself to the tale; it is cruel and harsh when required to be and at other times completely forgets itself and puts no obstacles in the way of its people. *Mrs. Mike* is not for ethnographers or even armchair explorers. It is what it sets out to be, a tale of young love in which its people are warm and friendly and so far as human relationships are concerned, delightfully real.

Climate Cooperates

Perhaps the key to the book is the fact that its authors, who are man and wife, are 27 and 26 years old respectively, and even at that advanced age have retained an enthusiasm and freshness of outlook which they manage to transmit skilfully to their writing. Readers can get successfully beneath the skins and into the minds of Mrs. Mike and her Mountie Sergeant and live and love with them, if not among the birds and bees, at least among hibernating bruins and playful sled dogs. And always the accommodating North can be counted upon to provide the necessary tragedy at just the right moment.

Mrs. Mike is the story of Katherine Mary O'Fallon of Boston who was sent to visit her Uncle in Calgary to recover from a weakness of the lungs; here of course, she met Sergeant Mike Flannigan of the Mounted Police, married him, went with him to his outpost station. There she bore her children, a girl and a boy, and experienced much happiness culminating in tragedy when a diphtheria epidemic swept the community. Then Kathy began to hate the North and it lost some of its fairy aspects and became grim and cruel. But a return to Boston was no remedy; Sergeant Mike and the North were the realities of life, not Atlantic civilization, and Kathy came back to the Sergeant and the outpost people.

Mrs. Mike has been a best seller since publication and remains one. It is good summertime reading, good reading at any time and, for a lot of women it has just about everything.

The Sacred Language

SABIA is a species of travel book which is somewhat remarkable in that it has very little to do with travelling and a great deal to do with the country it describes. It is about Brazil, where Mrs. Chamberlain was born and grew up as a Brazilian, for all that her parents were American Southern Baptist missionaries. As a child she spoke Portuguese to her father and mother, who replied in English, and she remained under the impression that English was a sort of sacred language. The first American she encountered who spoke it casually gave her quite a shock.

With this background, that of a confirmed Brazilian by birth and conviction, it is not to be wondered at that this book for North Americans is perhaps better than one which might have been produced by a Brazilian by ancestry. Racial tolerance, for example, came completely natural to the little girl growing up; in fact when she attended her first private school she was only at first embarrassingly conscious of her blonde whiteness against the dusky complexions of her schoolmates; similarly later on, when she first met an American full of the prevailing beliefs of his country, she and her friends were genuinely upset by such unreasoning intolerance. But while *Sabia* inevitably constrasts the great gulf in manners and morals and customs which exists between the two Americas, its social thesis is only a minor part of its interest.

Sabia is far too personal a tale for that, and it is through the opening eyes of childhood and young womanhood that the reader sees the country and its people. The missionary parental strictness was coupled with a large degree of sympathy and love for the human beings among whom they worked; the result for the children was a depth of understanding and appreciation for other races which is seldom encountered in similar up-bringings abroad. Thus Mrs. Chamberlain is able to present a well-balanced and affectionate picture of a civilization of much charm and humor; of good manners and good taste in the finer things on the higher social levels and of misery, squalor and ignorance below. But her Brazilians are always warm, vital human beings, whether engaged in dark *candomblé* voodoo sessions or devoutly attending a Christian church, or just lazily enjoying life in general. Their social customs, not always noted with the same degree of approbation, range from the formalized ritual of the *passeio* for the safeguarded young ladies of high society to a frank acceptance of sex elsewhere which leaves absolutely nothing to the imagination.

For all her affection for the land *Onde canta o Sabia*, Mrs. Chamberlain did not return to the country of her birth and upbringing. She is now the mother of three sturdy young Americans and her illustrator husband has provided sketches for her book which admirably reflect the lighthearted understanding of the writing.

Actual color photograph of 1947 Studebaker Champion Regal De Luxe 5-passenger coupe

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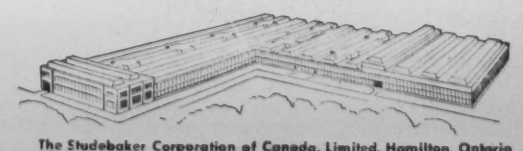

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LONDON LETTER

Financial Aid May Soon Be Given to Retired Cabinet Ministers

By P. O'D.

London.

MOST people are under the impression — I must confess to have shared it — that retired cabinet ministers in this country receive pensions, or can at least have them for the asking. In support of this general belief there is an Act of 1869 allotting such pensions, but actually it has become a dead letter. The last one to receive it was Lord Chaplin, who died in 1923.

There were, however, many eminent public men who applied for these pensions and got them—including Lord Balfour, who was not at all a poor man. In fact, it is said that Mr. Asquith disapproved of the whole plan because too many were benefitting who were in no need. When he came to power he allowed the Act to lapse. It has never been revived.

This question of making some sort of suitable financial provision for retired cabinet ministers who are without adequate means has recently been brought to public attention in a very moving way by a letter in the *Times* from Mr. J. R. Clynes. Public memory is notoriously short, but there must be few among the older generation at least who do not remember him as one of the ablest and most active of the earlier leaders of the Labor Party. For 35 years he was a Member of Parliament. During that time he served three terms as a cabinet minister.

Mr. Clynes is now an old man, and all he has to live on is his pension from the trade union which he served for a lifetime. It amounts to £6 a week, and he has of course to pay income tax on it. Because of this pension he is not eligible for assistance from the Parliamentary fund to which, as a Member, he contributed for years. Neither can he receive an old age pension. To make matters worse for him, his wife was seriously injured in an air raid, and the cost of medical attention and nursing for her is more than he can meet. He has already almost exhausted his small savings.

It seems strange that the Socialist Party, with its immense funds, should not have done something to relieve his needs. Can it be that some rather outspoken criticism by him of its present methods and policies can have made it less active on his behalf than it might otherwise have been? Failing the Socialists, why shouldn't Parliament have done it? After all, there is nothing to prevent the Government reviving the 1896 Act, if it wishes.

Whatever is done — and it now seems certain that action will be taken—there is something peculiarly distressing in the thought of a British statesman with so high and honorable a record having to make such a public appeal. As Mr. Clynes himself asks in his letter, "what would be said of a private employer who turned away an old servant of 77 without a shilling for his future needs"? What, indeed?

Foiled Again

Socialism seems to take almost everything into account — except human nature. Just remove the profit motive, its apostles say in effect, and every man will immediately start working for the common good in a way he never worked for his own. If you want to see production go bounding up and hear the happy workmen whistling in the morning as they hurry back to the job, just nationalize the industry.

The only trouble is that it doesn't work out that way. Human nature, alas, is not so perfectible. Far from working harder for the state the British workman, it begins to be clear, refuses to work even as hard as he did. He knows an easy boss when he has one, and so his hours of work and his output go steadily down. The only thing that goes up is his wages. And the higher they go the fewer and more expensive seem to be the things he can buy with them. So he isn't even contented.

These rather grim reflections are forced upon one by the statistics of coal production for the period since the institution of the five-day week. The enthusiastic Socialists who predicted an unexampled rise in output are now mumbling excuses which fool no one—least of all themselves, I fancy. The rise really is unexampled, in the sense that so far there is no example of it.

It simply hasn't happened, except in the first few days. Production is not rising but falling. This is not surprising in view of the fact that miners are refusing to work even the five days in the week. Absenteeism is almost as bad as ever.

In the meantime, the National Coal Board goes on taking over historic mansions all about the country and turning them into offices for its regional staffs. Naturally the Board must have some place to put them, and it may be that this method is as cheap as any. But the public is told nothing of the cost of the Board's operations—nothing even of the salaries and expense accounts these controllers of industry enjoy.

Charges are publicly made that the deficit in the working of the mines is already enormous. But the wise old Socialist Br'er Rabbit, he don't say nuffin'. This is one more Tar Baby he prefers not to get to grips with.

One Fresh Rose

It may be that one who comes from a new country is more conscious of the charm of ancient custom in this very old country than the people who have spent all their lives amid it and take it as a matter of course. It may also be that I am a sentimental old fogey, but it does seem to me romantic that, for instance, the senior churchwarden of All-Hallows-by-the-Tower should present the Lord Mayor of London with a fresh-plucked rose, as he did the other day, on behalf of Sir Robert Knollys, the famous leader of the Free Companies, who 600 years ago built a footbridge over Seething Lane without permission.

He was ordered to pay a quit-rent of a fresh rose, plucked from his garden on Midsummer Day. Where else in the world would such a fine be inflicted? Where else after six centuries would anyone go on paying it? It is an absurdity, if you like, but a delightful absurdity.

NEW HORIZONS IN Canada Unlimited

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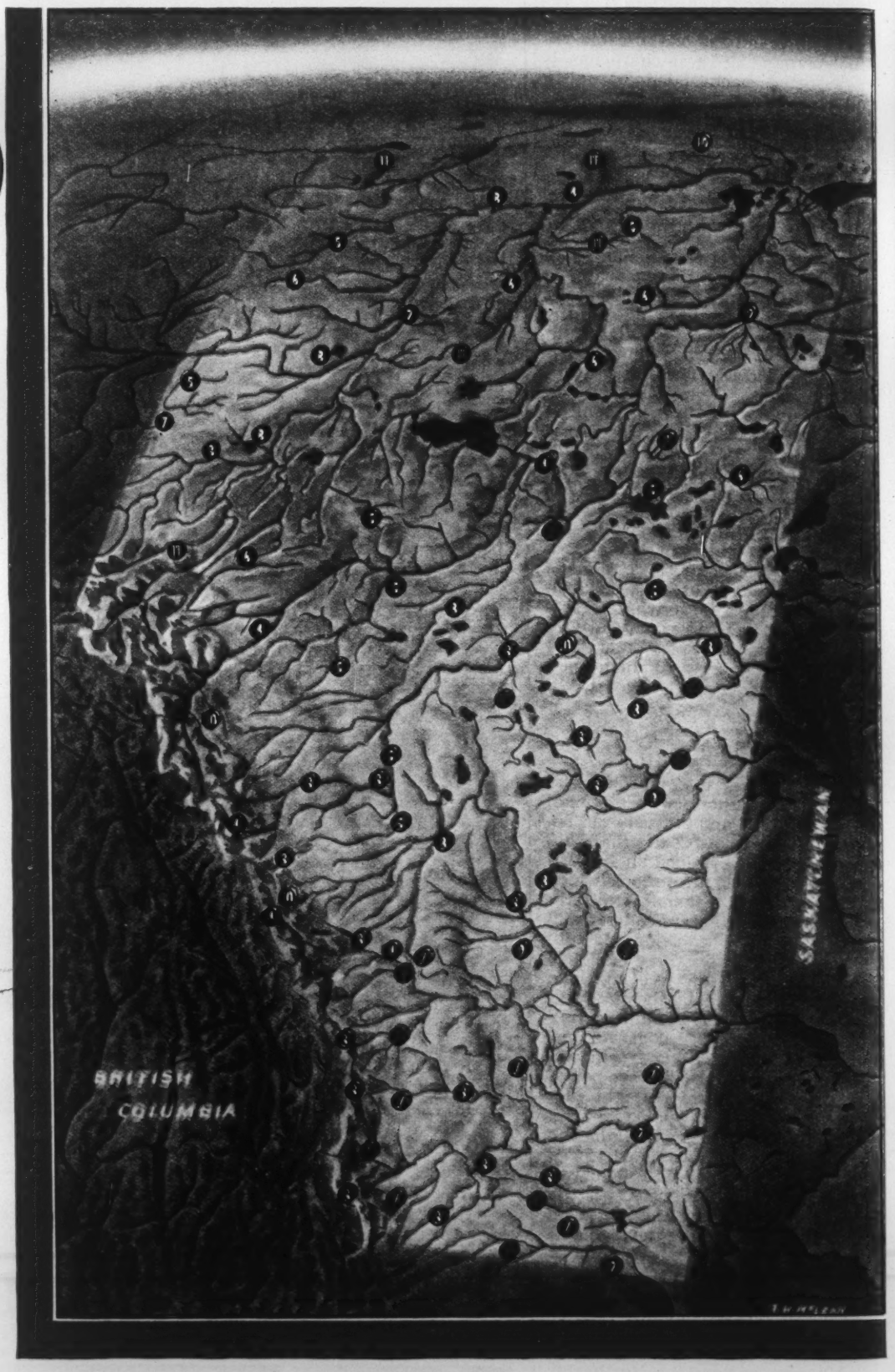
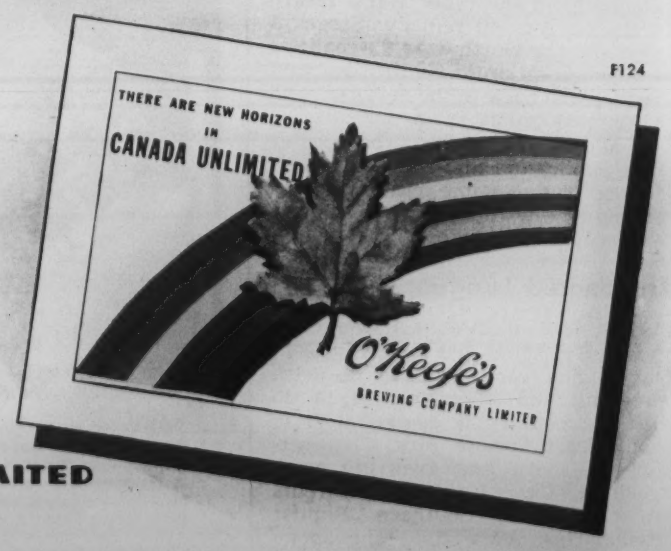
It is the energy, enterprise, and intelligence that farmers, oil men and industrialists apply to the great natural resources of Alberta that assure the great future of the province. Alberta, and the great country of which it forms a part, is a land where bright new horizons offer a future unmatched in the world. Canada is a land of destiny offering much to the ambitious in search of opportunity.



One of a series of maps "New Horizons" copyright by O'Keefe's

MAP LEGEND:

1. Oil
2. Natural gas
3. Coal
4. Water power
5. Timber
6. Furs
7. Ranching
8. Mixed farming
9. Wheat farming
10. Parks
11. Big game
12. Bituminous sands



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THE OTHER PAGE

The Old Rama Church

By CECILIA JOWETT

FOR over a hundred years the fishermen and summer resorters on the Lake of Many Winds (the Ojibway name for Lake Couchiching) have used the spire of the old Mission Church on the eastern shore as a guiding landmark during the sudden summer storms which gave the lake its name. But for the last forty years, since the church was abandoned in favor of a new and much less picturesque red-brick structure on a more accessible site, they have had to note with each succeeding year the progressive effects of dilapidation on a building which nobody is doing anything to protect. Until two years ago the finial was still to be seen, though perched at a drunken-looking angle, in its place at the summit of the steeple, visible for a score of miles in many directions, for the building stands on a knoll commanding one of the more scenic views of the lake. But then it fell off and disappeared, and nobody has located it since.

Gaping holes in the stone tower and long cracks in the walls tell the story of neglect and the ravages of extreme weather. Chief Alder York, head of the Rama Indian Council, said this spring that he hoped something would be done to protect the old church before the tower collapsed in the next high wind.

Birds nest in the rafters, darting in and out through the gothic windows. No door bars the entrance, but only casual hikers and curious tourists visit the historic site now. It is a long way from the highway, and is usually approached from the water side. Its location was doubtless chosen for facility of access by canoe, but the Indians have long abandoned that method of going to church in favor of the automobile and the horse and buggy.

Built by the Methodists as a place of worship for the Indians of the Rama Reserve, the old church was found difficult to reach in bad weather, so forty years ago the New Church was built close to the Council Hall of the Reserve, on the main highway about six miles from Orillia. The local legend that the Old Church was struck by lightning, and that this caused the Indian congregation to abandon it in superstitious fear, is strongly denied by the present-day members of the Reservation.

Off shore from the Old Church is Chief Island, where the Indians at one time buried their dead, but this cemetery also has been abandoned in favor of a more accessible site. It contains only one grave which is the resting place of a white person; the wife of a minister named Brooks expressed a desire to be buried among the Indians among whom her husband had served and whom she had learned to regard very highly, and her wish was granted.

The first white family to enter this district was the Macpherson household, who came from Scotland in 1835. Two of the oldest residents of the town of Longford Mills, James and Jenny Macpherson, twins, were baptized in the Mission Church in 1857.

The building has had one important function since its abandonment as a place of worship. During the first World War great quantities of sphagnum moss, which was then widely used in surgical dressings because of its antiseptic qualities, were collected by the Indians and stored in the Old Church, to be later collected, packed and shipped overseas by the Red Cross.

Every year the population of the district is swelled for a few weeks by an influx of summer tourists and of delegates to the Institute of Public Affairs, operated by the Y. M. C. A. Council at Geneva Park at the head of the lake. Of late there have been a number of sales of lots by the Indians, through the Indian Department, to visitors who have been struck by the beauty of the place. One of the tourists last year expressed a desire to purchase the Old Church and convert it into a tea-room! It seems to deserve a more dignified fate, for it is a monument to the courage and devotion of the early Methodists of Upper Canada, who in the midst of the poverty and struggles of the pioneer wilderness were mindful of their duty to the natives of the land in which they had settled.

Memento Gymnasium

By DAVID BROCK

THE new college gymnasium is a Living Memorial
Where athletes sweat in memory of the dead.
Cheer-leaders there are celebrating the frame corporeal
Which is certainly what has died in the ones who fled
Betimes from the campus.
They would have liked this gym,
Those boys who are dead now, and thus it is said to remind us;
Thus yonder bather's ceremonial swim,
And thus that kissing on the dark stair behind us . . .
They would have enjoyed the kissing too, those chaps . . .
None better, though they willingly threw it away.
That is what was in the girls' minds, perhaps,
While selling kisses for the gym-fund the other day.

They would also have enjoyed a glass of beer
But the churlish government will never allow
A memorial pub in the gym, which must seem queer
To ghosts who fought for that (so the living vow).

Some of the laughing players, with slight misgiving
About their enjoyment of a haunted thing,
Say this concrete box is dedicated to soldiers living
As well as soldiers dead, with less differing
Between the breathing man and his dead mate
Than between the Rehabilitated and the civilians,
A new religious belief which would indicate
Either that death is nothing or that some millions
Of apparently healthy veterans are now defunct
For any practical purpose, for churchyards fitter,
And in the canteen the memorial doughnuts dunked
In the memorial coffee to them taste bitter.

Do you take off your hat to a gym?
These young priests do,
So they assure us. Away with ugly stones
With ugly words upon them. Only the new
Gym full of muscles can remind us of old bones.
Death being horrible (at least to youth),
These poets are best reminded of the slayers
By pleasure, and God knows this might be truth . . . .
Only, one had not thought it to watch the players.

On the island of the Great Blasket in the northern sea
An Irishman lately said "All things in the world
Are growing better but only poetry
And the craft of stoneworking." But the waves that curled
Round that lonely rock could have whispered to him the names
Of poets so developed across the ocean
That although they sing no more, their very games
Are dedicated to a poetic notion.
Stoneworking has gone, but poetry grows habitual

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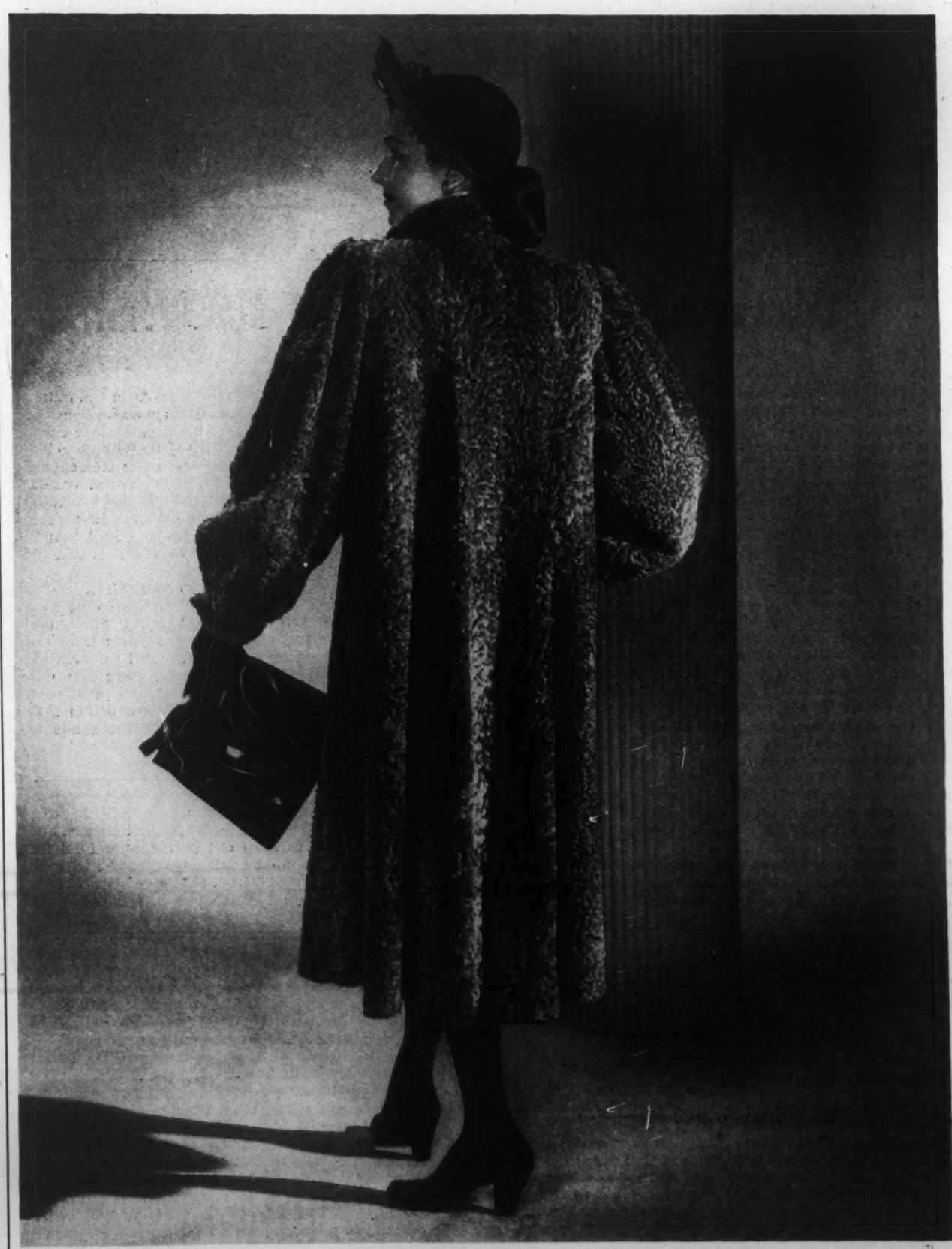


Soft and Full as a Negligee flares the peignoir back of a coat of grey Persian Lamb from Russia. There's a becoming new formality and luxury to the length of skirt. Shirtmaker sleeves swell majestically at the elbows from wrist-clasping cuffs. From the Winter fashions now being previewed in the August Sale of Furs at EATON'S

Marshall Plan Affects U.K. Dollar Problem

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The hardening of prices brought about by the Marshall offer is not going to help British finances, says Mr. Marston. Last year's loan lost a third of its value in a few months because of the increase in price of U.S. commodities. The new offer appears to have checked a general price decline which might have helped Britain to economize her dollars considerably.

Britain's best course is to obtain necessary imports from non-dollar sources in order to save her economy from going from bad to worse.

IN a debate on food recently Mr. Strachey defended bulk-purchasing with reference to the Canadian wheat contract. He pointed out that Britain, receiving wheat at the agreed price of $1.55 a bushel, was far more comfortably placed than she would have been without such a far-sighted agreement.

He added, however, that the agreement might before long turn out as favorably for Canada as it is at present favorable for Britain. In other words, as the British Government clearly showed when it rejected the proposal of the Wheat Conference in the spring, a very heavy fall in wheat prices is anticipated.

Regarding other commodities there are not the same expectations. Before the middle of the year the demand for base metal in the British market became unsettled, because the fall in the world prices of copper and zinc had convinced consumers here that the selling prices fixed by the Ministry of Supply was due for reduction. Rubber had slumped to the lowest levels since the reoccupation of Malaya, having lost nearly half its value in six months.

Even wool, which had shown a consistent strength for months past (accountable only by the fact that speculators were active in the period of re-stocking, for the huge wartime surplus of wool makes this one of the most plentiful of commodities), had at last shown signs of hesitancy so far as the inferior grades were concerned.

Silver, which had slumped early in the year when the hoarding demand from India was cut off (and people said at the time that silver was apt to give the first sign of a general slump in commodities), took another downward plunge. In short, the rise in commodity prices—with timber products, cotton, and a few others, as notable exceptions—appeared to have been reversed.

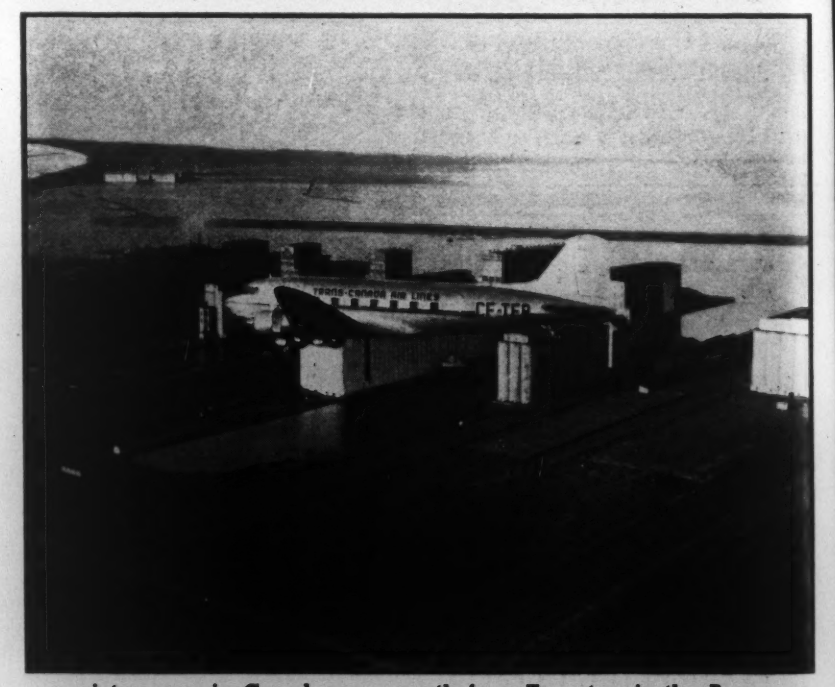
Since the Marshall offer, despite its vicissitudes so far and its uncertainties for the future, the position has changed. Everyone knows that the demand for food and raw materials exists in abundance, if only it can command the purchasing power to make it effective. The Marshall proposal seemed to hint that the purchasing power would be made available; not as Lend-Lease and U.N.R.R.A. had provided it to a struggling world, but in a way that would at any rate avoid a breakdown of demand, almost equally detrimental to consumers and producers alike. At least, it was a proposal to do something about the dollar famine, and U. S. commodity interests responded.

Soon after the Marshall offer the British Government issued a revised import and export program for 1947-48. Solely on account of higher prices, it has been necessary to amend the import budget published in March, increasing it by £234 million in the year. This change is necessary at a time when the target for exports, which were supposed to reach 140 per cent of 1938 volume by the end of 1947, has to be put back to the middle of 1948, because the goods are not being produced in sufficient volume and are now in some cases encountering

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Only One Third of the Great Lakes Airway Route Is a Water Crossing

The Great Lakes Airway, now part of T.C.A.'s transcontinental system, not only shortens flying time between east and west but adds two important centres—Canadian Lakehead (two top pictures) and Sault Ste. Marie (lower picture)—to communities served by "main-line" flights. New route, considered by Saturday Night's Travel Editor to be one of the most . . .



. . . picturesque in Canada, goes north from Toronto via the Bruce . . .

. . . Peninsula and Manitoulin Island to the Sault, thence along south shore of Lake Superior to Houghton, Mich., before direct hop to Fort William.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Marshall Plan's Cost to U.S.

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT NOW seems that the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe, while still the biggest thing in the world business and political picture, will involve expenditures by the United States of much less than the twenty-four to fifty billion dollars that were talked about so freely right after the U.S. Secretary of State's speech at Harvard University. The amount is now unofficially put at eight billions or even less—which is still quite a lot of money. The eight billions would not be enough to buy all the good things in Santa Claus's pack, but it should, it is now argued, be enough to finance a comprehensive scheme of mutual and self help by the countries concerned, which is what Secretary Marshall had in mind.

Can such a scheme be worked out? That is what the cooperating countries of Europe have to demonstrate before there can be any chance of the plan becoming effective. It seems certain that the United States does not propose to become a limitless dispenser of relief and thereby perpetuate Europe's condition of dependency. The refusal of Soviet Russia and her European satellites to participate in the Marshall Plan considerably reduces the area involved and presumably the amount of U.S. expenditures, but it also seriously lessens the likelihood of success in creating anything like a workable European economy.

The sixteen cooperating countries, at their conference in Paris to try to frame a collective response to the Marshall proposal, last week set up a series of committees to assess their national and collective resources and needs. Their report, to be submitted to the 16-country conference by September 1, will then go to the United States for the information of Congress, which will be expected to authorize action in accordance with Mr. Marshall's proposal. Meanwhile Soviet Russia will apparently be doing its utmost to defeat the whole undertaking.

Not More Than Four Years

With Russia and her associated countries out of the Marshall picture, it is suggested by *World Report*, which has had its economic staff make a survey of the situation, that the time needed for the recovery of Western Europe with U.S. help does not have to be more than four years. It says that with the right management, France and Holland could throw their American crutches away at the end of two years. Only Italy and Greece would require U.S. help for as long as four years.

Germany, it is said, will need $3,200,000,000, half of it in the first year. That is 40 per cent of the estimated dollar needs for all of Western Europe, but economic revival in Germany would benefit the whole continent. The three western zones of Germany would form the basis of the recovery plan.

To revive the industries of Western Germany, empty pipelines will have to be filled with raw materials. More food will be needed to raise the output of labor. Consumer goods—textiles, hardware, household utensils, etc.—will have to be sent into rural areas so that German farmers will be willing to sell food to the cities once again. Once the tremendous inertia of economic paralysis is overcome, asserts *World Report*, German wheels can be kept turning for European recovery with less and less help from the United States: $1,000,000,000 in 1949, half that in 1950, until possibly by 1951 Germany could be weaned entirely from U.S. aid.

Italy will require a total of about $1,400,000,000 spread over the years 1948 to 1951. With that kind of help, Italy could step up exports fairly rapidly and probably could bring exports and imports into balance at a prosperous level by 1952. But the solution in Italy, it is pointed out, will require more than dollars. It will require an outlet for Italy's population pressure. The plan of European reconstruction may have to find new places of work for thousands of Italians each year, probably in France.

Great Britain and France

France is better off for dollars than Italy because France has considerable gold and dollar balances and available credits. To carry out her Monnet Plan for reconstruction and industrial development, France will want just over $1,000,000,000. By 1950, France could be expected to balance her international accounts and to produce at well above the pre-war level. Great Britain, according to the survey, would require about another $1,000,000,000 worth of help from the U.S. under the Marshall proposal. This estimate is based on the assumption that Britain will not have to go on paying millions of dollars to help support Germany; the U.S., it is said, will probably relieve Britain of that burden by next year.

Turning to Austria, it is suggested that if the Allies remove their occupation forces and the Russians take away no more industrial equipment for reparations, Austrian recovery within the continental plan would cost the U.S. around half a billion dollars. Greece is supplied with sufficient dollars through the current program of U.S. aid to last her until about August, 1948. After that, if the planned progress in agriculture and industry is to be achieved, she will need about another $330,000,000 to carry her to 1952. The Netherlands is already making good progress under her own reconstruction plan and should get along with $170,000,000 from the U.S. under the Marshall Plan. The other countries of Western Europe are already well along towards recovery.

Total need of Western Europe for American dollars is estimated by *World Report* at $7,670,000,000. But even this figure so much less than the early forecasts, may be considerably too high; a Whaley-Eaton comment suggests the amount need not exceed $5,000,000,000.

(Continued from Page 26)

resistance on the buying side; and their prices have not risen in the same proportions as import prices.

The loan to Britain last year gave a stimulus to U. S. commodity values, and it is a constant cause of complaint here that prices were decontrolled as soon as the loan was getting into its stride. In a few months its value was reduced by a third; with the virtual certainly that when the time came for repayment prices would be much lower and the repayment in real terms consequently much larger than the amount borrowed.

Halted Movement

Now the Marshall scheme has halted a movement which seemed to be coming to the rescue of Britain and other dollar-starved countries just in time. There was a possibility that the decline in prices would develop and would within a few months be sufficient to enable Britain to economize her dollars without relying solely on import cuts. (The cuts lately announced represent only a fraction of the additional cost of imports attributable to the rise in prices. A much more ruthless policy will be needed if the aid fails to materialize or is long delayed.)

One of the essential problems is the appreciation of primary prices, the main concern of Britain as an importer, compared with the prices of manufactures, which are the basis of British exports. The latest Board of Trade figures, up to May, show a rise in import prices in the past three months of 3, 5, and 7 points; so that the cost of imports has been not only rising but rising at an accelerating pace. Export prices have correspondingly increased by 5, 1, and 4 points; showing an increase but without the same decided trend and of less magnitude. So the terms of trade are becoming still less favorable to Britain.

Britain's best way of encouraging commodity prices on the downward course that they seemed ready to follow a few months back is to withdraw as far as possible from the U. S. commodity markets.

Already there seems a likelihood that purchases of grain from the United States will this year be unnecessary, for a large proportion of wheat requirements is met under the Canadian agreement and a big supplement, something around a million tons, is anticipated from Russia out of the current harvest. Other foods are being obtained from numerous countries of Europe so that, in particular, much less dairy produce will be required from the U. S.

As regards foodstuffs and also vegetable oils for industrial use the unnatural dependence on North and South America is being lightened. Other commodities, however, such as metals, are not so easily obtained elsewhere, their production being unevenly distributed over the world.

Nevertheless, a vigorous policy of seeking non-dollar sources can be applied with some success over the commodity range as a whole, and it may have a notable effect on U. S. prices in the coming months. On the present basis Britain's deficit can only go from bad to worse.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Preston East Dome Developments Add to Future Possibilities

By JOHN M. GRANT

A NEW and promising depth development at the Preston East Dome Mines — eight-year-old gold producer in the Porcupine area—is attracting considerable interest. High-grade ore has been encountered on the 18th level in the greenstones and the importance of this discovery lies in the fact this is the first time Preston has opened up any ore in the greenstones, which have been a substantial source of good grade ore on the deeper levels of the adjoining Dome Mines. The mine's production to date of over $19,000,000 came entirely from porphyry bodies, although from time to time limited values were located in the greenstones. Visible gold was in evidence in practically every face in the first 40 feet of drifting in the new ore, and a minimum width of 10 feet has been shown by slashing, with one point being 20 feet wide. Individual samples have run up to more than three ounces per ton, while muck samples for that distance assayed around $29 per ton, after eliminating high values. The high grade occurrence was first indicated by diamond drilling from the winze crosscut on the 18th horizon and recently was intersected 410 feet north of No. 3 internal shaft, being sunk to open at greater depth the West Porphyry orebody. Where first developed the new ore is about 400 feet south of the boundary with Dome Mines and 260 feet east of another boundary with the same property.

•

Ore conditions on the new block of levels at Preston East Dome are favorable, with general development reported as better than average and the end of the current year expected to show a definite improvement in the ore picture. Most encouraging is the way in which the wide south end of the Preston porphyry is opening up on the deep levels. The Preston porphyry, host to some of the mine's biggest orebodies on upper levels, proved disappointing on the 12th and 13th horizons. Development is now proceeding on the 15th and 18th levels and work there is being stressed this year. The extensive program last year was mainly concerned with running out long line drives on these horizons in comparatively unproductive work to reach the favorable areas. In 1946 the company accomplished 2½ times as much development work as in the previous year, but 80% of the total was in the line drives leaving only a very limited time in which to continue exploration in productive areas. However, the development produced over 2,000 feet of ore averaging 0.25 ounces per ton, over a width of 8.5 feet.

•

A steady decline has been apparent for some years in ore reserves at Preston East Dome, but it is expected the falling off will be further arrested this year, if not stopped altogether. In 1941 ore reserves amounted to over 900,000 tons, while at the beginning of 1947 they were carried at 403,295 tons, averaging 0.245 ounces. The decline last year, however, of 83,753 tons was only about half the amount lost in the previous 12 months. The current year's development should go a long way towards answering the question as to whether or not the present milling rate can be maintained, or a lower extraction rate necessitated. The mill is operating at a little over 600 tons daily which is about all the mine can handle comfortably. Grade of ore last year was below average, but is a little higher this year. Production is running at the rate of just over $150,000 a month and the second quarter of the year totalled $454,116 from treatment of 56,265 tons. This compares with output of $454,001 from 55,808 tons in the first three months of the year.

•

Exclusive rights over 6,700 acres of British Crown lands, in the Barima River section of the northwest district of British Guiana, have been acquired by a newly formed company, Barima Gold Mining Co. (Canada) Ltd. Included within the company's boundaries are six known gold mines which have already pro-

(Continued on Page 31)

MARANI & MORRIS ARCHITECTS

are pleased to announce that

COL. MARVIN FRANCIS ALLAN, O.B.E., B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.

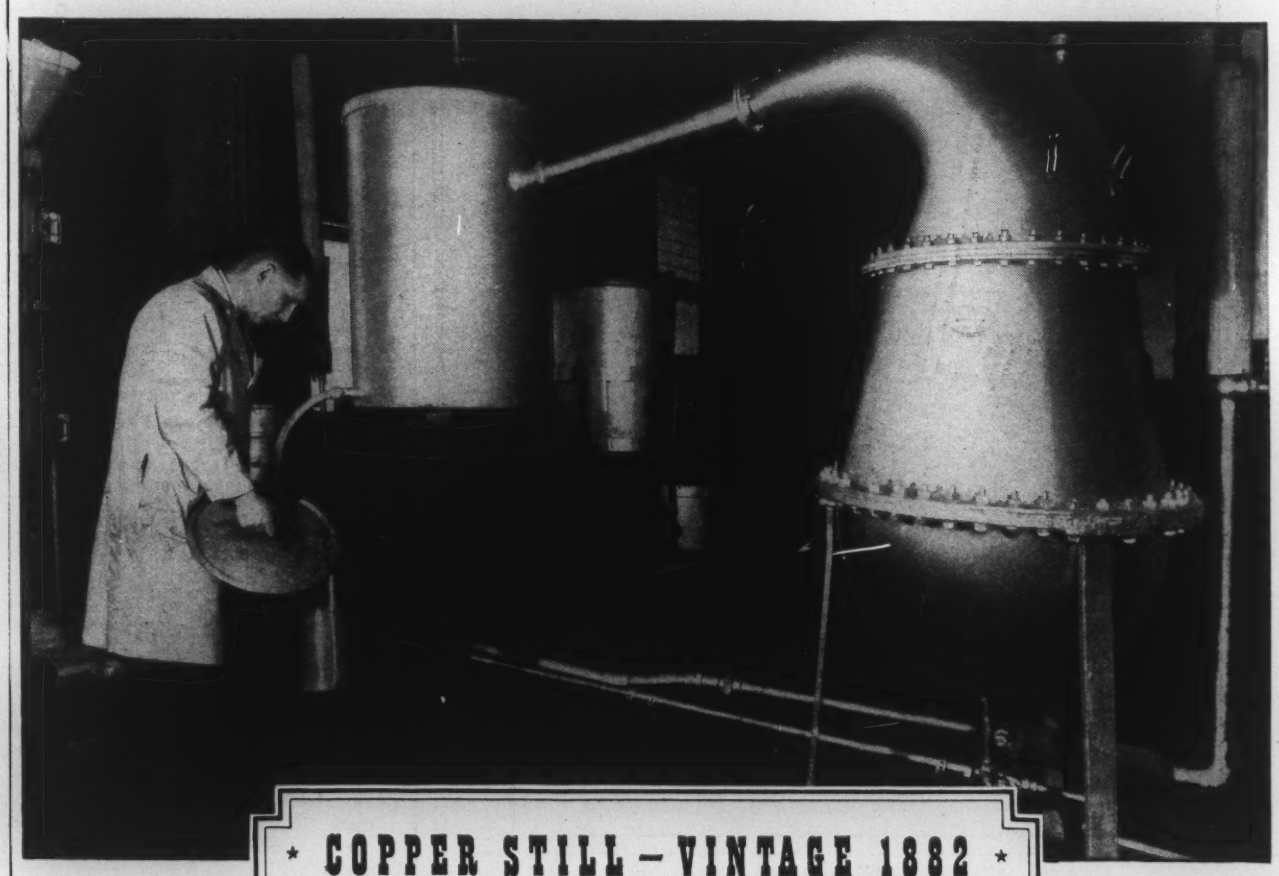
has been admitted to the firm as an Associate Partner, effective August 1st, 1947.

F. H. Marani, F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A.

R. S. Morris, B.Arch., F.R.A.I.C.

J. A. Robertson, M.R.A.I.C. — W. Ray Winegar, M.R.A.I.C., A.I.A.

E. W. Wright, M.R.A.I.C. — M. F. Allan, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. W. R., Akron, Ohio—It is likely that within a few weeks sufficient lateral work will have been completed on two levels to give a picture of the possibilities of the Arseno group of claims of DIVERSIFIED MINING INTERESTS (CANADA), LTD. in the Indin Lake area, Northwest Territories. The crosscut from the first level (175 feet) has intersected the "A" vein of the No. 1 deposit, with free gold showing across drift width. The crosscut was driven approximately 40 feet from the station. A small amount of drifting is to be carried out on the first level before shaft sinking is resumed to 325 feet where another level will be established. About 2,000 feet of lateral work is planned in the present underground program. The crosscut on the 175-foot horizon intersected the vein at a point about midway between two interesting drill holes. Diamond drill hole No. 11, about 30 or 40 feet to the north, gave the following values: $11.20 over eight feet, $3.50 over three feet, $16.10 over 2.6 feet, $85.40 over three feet, $73.50 over 2.2 feet, $9.80 over 2.8 feet and $2.10 over three feet. About 40 feet to the south of the crosscut, drill hole No. 12 cut $22.10 across four feet. Three gold discoveries have been made on the Arseno group along what appears to be the same general break and over a distance of 4,800 feet on the strike. Some 1,500 feet of the length of the No. 1 deposit has been explored by drilling. The future possibilities of the unexplored part of the structure are considered by officials to be as promising as at the No. 1 deposit where drilling indicated a belt of highly fractured ground from 40 to 125 feet wide and carrying three parallel gold veins. The main vein in this area has been tested by diamond drilling to a depth of 400 to 500 feet with results suggesting that at depth the deposit is becoming wider than indicated by the shallow holes and with about the same average gold content as that near the surface. The "A" deposit is estimated by the consulting geologist to contain 325 to 375 tons per vertical foot, with perhaps 100 to 150 tons, per vertical foot, additional in both the "B" and "C" deposits. The indicated grade is reported at $15.75 to $18.20 gold per ton.

M. E. D., New York, N.Y.—A dividend of 10 cents a share was paid by PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES on June 30 to shareholders of record May 31 and at the recent annual meeting J. E. Hammell, president, stated that the company would only be able to pay 10 cents this year. A like amount was distributed in 1946. Although it was the intention last year to pay a total of 20 cents, action was deferred in the later part of the

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

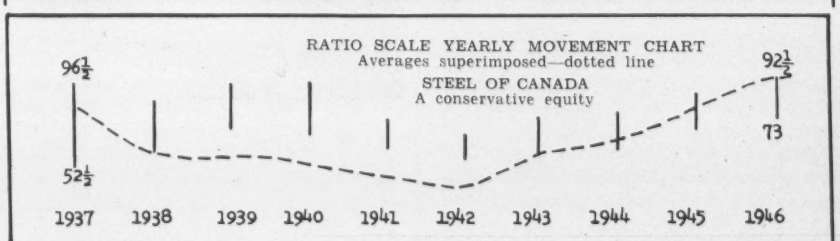
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

			Averages		Steel	
PRICE 28 June 47	— $77.00					
YIELD	— 3.9%	Last 1 month	Up	.8%	Down	3.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 120	Last 12 months	Down	18.7%	Down	17.3%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	62.3%
RATING	—Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	20.1%



SUMMARY:— In the last analysis made of Steel Company of Canada, one year ago, it was stated that "if, as and when the Averages again sell off it will likely be found that Steel will not decline percentagewise as fast as most of the other common stocks," and there is very little to add to that statement at the present time. Reference to the above figures will show that the decline of Steel shares during the past 12 months has been 1.4% less than that of the average stock; and, of course, it has been much less than many of the stocks in Groups "B" or "C".

The past 12 months has not been particularly satisfactory to the management of Steel Company due to labor troubles, but owing to its fortunately strong position financially, shareholders have not suffered as much as might have been expected by some timid holders.

The average yield of all Canadian common stocks at the present time is about 4.7% but Steel has usually sold on a considerably lower basis than the average run of stocks. Investors may sometime consider that they should get more return from Steel in which case bids for the stock may be lower, but in general, it is most likely that its price trend will parallel that of the averages.

Steel of Canada is a conservative common stock for Insurance Companies and those other investors who do not wish to accept undue risk.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 44c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Valleyfield, July 16th, 1947.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of 13c per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Valleyfield, July 16th, 1947.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 337

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 15th July, 1947.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 240

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the second day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1947.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 8, 1947.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

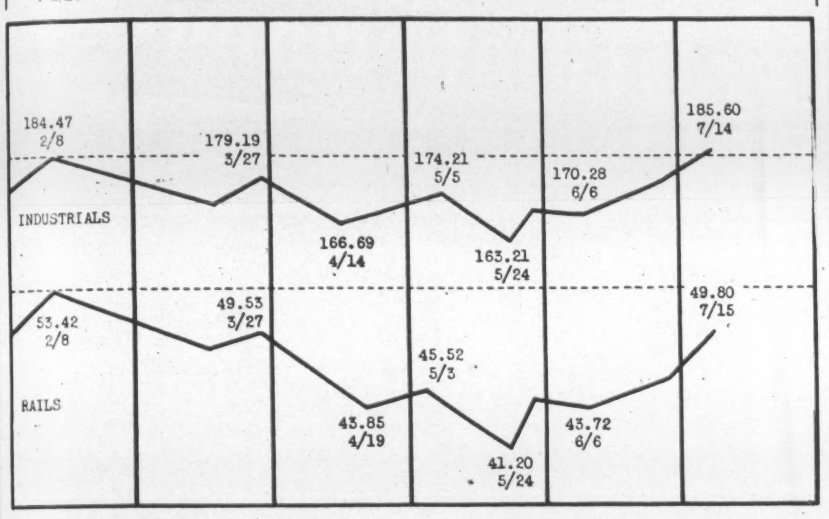
Has The Market Reversed?

BY HARUSPEX

Stocks have now rallied to lower limits of the price zone anticipated in earlier of our comments as a likely objective to the rebound from the May to October, 1946 decline. Current strength affords another opportunity to reduce stock holdings in ratios consistent with individual requirements.

If over the several weeks ahead, however, the rail average should succeed in moving decisively above its February, 1946 peak on to 54.43, thereby confirming similar action of last week by the industrial average, such development—in conjunction with certain near-term economic developments of an inflationary nature—would call for reversal in present conservative policy toward the market and a program of gradual purchasing.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



year because of the reduced margin of profit as a result of the parity ruling in July and the unstable labor situation. Although still handicapped by lack of miners and far short of the capacity of 480 tons daily the mill has been climbing and is now around 276 tons per day. The physical condition of Pickle Crow is healthy and current development work quite encouraging. Ore reserves were fully maintained last year and the end of the current period should see a considerable increase. Possibilities are appearing of important ore additions on the 1,300-foot level. The main shaft is to be deepened 600 feet to provide three levels at 200-foot intervals below the present bottom 2,400-foot horizon. This is on the Howell, or No. 1 vein area. A drive is going out on the 750-foot level from the new No. 3 shaft to seek an extension of indicated ore on the former Winoga and Albany River ground. At the end of 1946 the company's net working capital was in excess of $1,000,000. Net profit last year was 10.28 cents per share as against 10.15 cents in the previous 12 months.

A. C. W., Calgary, Alta.—UNITED DISTILLERS OF CANADA LTD., for the 15-month period ended Dec. 31, 1946, showed consolidated net operating profit of $13,647,030, and after $94,956 depreciation and $9,080,630 taxes (including $532,800 refundable) net profit amounted to $4,471,443, equal to $6.66 a share. In addition refundable portion of excess profits tax equalled 79 cents a share. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1945, net operating profit was $5,523,253 and net profit $150,565, equal to 22 cents a share plus $1.52 a share refundable tax. At Dec. 31, 1946, profit and loss surplus of $4,776,653 compared with $346,211 at Sept. 30, 1945. Bulk of earnings in the past 15 months has been conserved to build up the company's working capital position which at the end of 1946 amounted to $5,058,572 as against $936,525 at Sept. 30, 1945. Dividends paid during the latest period were only 10 cents per share, or $67,076 despite the earnings of $6.66 per share. However, the last interim payment was made on Feb. 22, 1947 when 50 cents per share was paid.

F. L. A., Summerside, P.E.I.—At the annual meeting of LAKE EXPANSE GOLD MINES in April it was intimated that the future of the company was closely tied to the acquisition and exploration of new properties. Karl Springer, president, stated that funds on hand, which at the beginning of the year approximated $86,000, would be better spent in this direction than in future work on the Belleterre property, of 13 claims adjoining Belleterre Quebec Mines. The property was inactive in 1946 and the policy on this ground is to watch development on adjoining claims. Between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the property has been intensively explored by surface means. Considerable diamond drilling was done and this work definitely eliminated eight of the nine surface showings as being too small, discontinuous and of low average grade. I understand the company planned to put a prospecting party in the field to acquire any new property which showed interesting possibilities.

R. E. F., Levis, Que.—While shares of VINRAY MALARTIC MINES are traded locally on the Over-the Counter-Market they have been listed for trading on the Montreal Curb Market. The company owns a 700-acre property in Malartic township, northwestern Quebec, adjoining Hugh Malartic Mines, on what is known as the "north break." Capitalization is 3,000,000 shares, of which approximately 2,000,000 have been issued. Vincent Mining Corporation has been supplying the company with finances. A shaft has been completed and two levels established on which crosscutting is now going ahead. At last report both drives had over 100 feet to go before reaching the high grade ore zone indicated by surface drilling last year. This drilling indicated an ore zone some 300 feet long and 6.6 feet wide, with an average value of $9.55 per ton. There were also a number of other high grade and commercial intersections, indicating the possibility of other recurring zones to the southeast. The first level is at a depth of 125 feet and the second at 250 feet.

H.D.S., Toronto, Ont.—Shareholders of RAND SERVICE STORES (CANADA) LTD. have approved an increase of the company's capitalization from 75,000 common shares to 150,000 common shares and 50,000 shares of 5 per cent $100 par value preferred stock. The preferred shares are cumulative, redeemable and convertible into one share of common for each two shares of preferred. Thirty thousand preferred shares and 15,000 common shares will be issued in full payment for the acquisition of Burnett Ltd. An additional 15,000 common shares will be set aside in the treasury to take care of any future conversion of the preferred. No public offering of the preferred stock, it is reported, will be made at the present time.

K.L.A., Port Colborne, Ont.—Yes, under the terms of the option agreement dated May, 1940, HOWEY GOLD MINES are in charge of exploration and development of the East Amphi Gold Mines property of 20 claims, adjoining to the north of the Sladen Malartic Mines. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 504 feet and levels established at 325 and 475 feet. An interim report accompanying the annual and dealing with the results since the beginning of 1947 states that diamond drilling to the south of the west drift on the 325-foot level has indicated an orebody of potential importance. The first of these holes at the drift face returned $7.35 across 28.6 feet, and the next hole, 50 feet to the east, $31.95 over 23.2 feet. Some values were obtained in the north drill holes. The line drives at the 475-foot horizon are reported approaching the areas of interest now being developed on the 325-foot horizon. R. T. Birks, president of Howey, states that from results obtained to date at East Amphi "we think that you may await with great interest the results of additional work that will be carried out on this property during the next few months."

B. F., Sudbury, Ont.—The PLEXORE ROUYN GOLD MINES property consists of 17 claims in the Rouyn area of Quebec. It is a gold prospect and surface work and diamond drilling has been carried out. Some deep drilling was done early last year and several mineralized sections were reported from one hole, but I have no recent information regarding its activities.

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Earnings of the Company for the year ended April 30, 1947, available for dividends on its Preferred Shares amounted to $103,586, compared with dividend requirements of $45,000 per annum.

We offer, as principals:

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Optional Modes of Settlement Fit Life Policies to Specific Needs

By GEORGE GILBERT

From the standpoint of the policyholder, one of the outstanding developments in life insurance in recent years has been the increased facilities provided for the conservation of policy proceeds under settlement options, which has resulted in a much more extensive use of benefits as continuing income rather than as lump sum payments.

Existence incomes for dependents and at least semi-retirement incomes for heads of families as they reach age 60 or 65 are now regarded as two of the most important needs for which life insurance payable in monthly instalments so well provides.

WHAT are called settlement options or optional modes of settlement may sound like dull and abstract terms to the ordinary reader. Yet the use of these options has done as much as anything else in recent years to "put life into life insurance." Settlement options, it goes almost without saying, are the possible ways set forth in the policy in which the proceeds may be paid when it matures or becomes a claim. They are usually regarded as alternatives to the payment of the face amount as a lump sum.

There are four common alternatives available: 1. An interest or deposit option, under which payment of a specified rate of interest periodically during the lifetime of the beneficiary or for some other period is guaranteed, together with payment of the principal at the end of that period. 2. A fixed-period instalment option, which provides for the payment of a fixed number of periodic instalments comprising both principal and interest. 3. A life income option, which provides for the payment of periodic instalments during the lifetime of the beneficiary, usually including a stipulation for payment for a certain number of years in any event, whether the original beneficiary lives that long or not. 4. A fixed annual instalment option which provides for the payment of periodic instalments, comprising both principal and interest, until the principal and accumulated interest are exhausted.

Monthly Income

By means of these options a salary or wage earning man is able to provide a regular income for his wife and children for a certain length of time or as long as they may need it, even after he himself is no longer alive to earn it for them. While death cuts short a man's living expenses, the living expenses of his widow and children go on as a day-by-day, month-by-month and year-by-year problem. It is income and not a lump sum which is needed to solve the problem.

As a matter of fact, life insurance buyers are more and more coming to look upon their policies as means of producing income in the future for their dependents or for themselves in later life, rather than as lump sums payable at death or at the end of the endowment period. Existence incomes for dependents and at least semi-retirement incomes for heads of families as they reach age 60 or 65 are now regarded as two of the most important needs for which life insurance payable in instalments so well provides.

This change in the attitude of life insurance purchasers is in keeping with the change which has taken place in recent years in both Canada and the United States with respect to the relative value of property. There is increasing acceptance of the viewpoint that a person's financial worth is more truly reflected by the income-producing power of the property he owns rather than by the amount of the capital it represents in dollars.

Larger Sums Set Aside

As life insurance is property, policy owners are now thinking not so much in terms of the total face amount of their policies but rather in terms of what their insurance will provide in the way of income for themselves at retirement age or for their dependents if they themselves should be cut off by death in the meantime.

Some recent statistics show that the amount now being set aside of the year's maturing benefits to provide continuing income for the future is over five times the amount set aside in this way fifteen years ago, and thirty times the total of thirty years ago. It is not so long ago that only a small percentage of all the life insurance owned was trusteed either with the life insurance companies which issued the policies or with trust companies.

From the policyholders' standpoint, one of the outstanding developments in life insurance during the past twenty-five years has been the increasing facilities provided under settlement options for the conservation of policy proceeds, which has resulted in a much more extensive use of benefits as continuing income rather than as lump sum payments.

It has been shown that twenty-five years ago less than five per cent of benefits were set aside to provide income, while in the year 1944 thirty-nine per cent of the greatly increased amount of benefits were used for this purpose. It is well to keep in mind, as has been pointed out before, that this not only represents intelligent individual and family planning and sound financing for the future but is also an important additional contribution to the anti-inflationary savings of the country. Although these funds were available for spending, they were instead wisely used for the guarantee of future income.

More Insurance Bought

A policyholder who is income-minded will realize the need of buying more insurance than the one who thinks only of the principal sum. A man who thinks that $10,000 is a lot of insurance probably would not like the idea of his widow trying to live on $30 or $40 a month. To put the settlement on an income basis makes the future benefits more vivid to both the insured and the beneficiary who will accordingly be more anxious to maintain the insurance intact and not cut into it with a policy loan.

By having the proceeds made payable in the form of income instead of a lump sum, the whole problem of investment management is solved. In a case where discretion must be exercised in the management of large estates, the services of a trust company may be required, but otherwise the insurance company's administration of the option will meet all needs, besides guaranteeing both principal and a specified rate of interest.

Of course the problem of men in the lower income brackets is the same as that of men in the higher brackets, except as to degree. Everyone in their families must eat, must have clothes to wear and must have a place to sleep. It is recognized that the minimum existence income upon which a widow and two or three minor children can live in a large city is $100 a month, while $75 or even $65 might be sufficient in small centres.

Accordingly, the life insurance buyer must provide for an income of at least $100 a month for his widow and dependents. Ideally, it should continue for as long as the widow lives, but if this is not possible, then until all of the children have completed their high school education and are able to support themselves.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate some information about a company named the Zurich Insurance Company, whose head office is in Switzerland. How long has it been in business, and what are its assets and liabilities in Canada, according to Government figures? Are Canadian policyholders amply protected and are claims in this country readily collectable?

—H.G.F., Windsor, Ont.

Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Company, Limited, with head office at Zurich, Switzerland, and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1872 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1923. It is regularly licenced in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest published Government figures show

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Established 1884
HEAD OFFICE: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - EDMONTON
FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Upper Canada 1833
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

A By-Law

In the village of York, which later became Toronto, a by-law required householders to keep two leather buckets hanging "in a conspicuous place on the front of the house." A few hand pumpers were in use, one of which was provided by the British America Assurance Company. It may be seen at the York Pioneer's log cabin in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. Toronto's first steam fire engine was bought in 1854, the first horse drawn apparatus in 1861. A paid fire department was organized in 1874.

The British America Assurance Company was incorporated in the Village of York in 1833, and now, through its Head Office at Toronto, can provide practically every class of insurance in most parts of the world.

Apply to any Agent of the Company

FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1946
Assets $9,955,364
Liabilities to the Public $5,729,719
Capital $750,000
Surplus above Capital $3,475,644
Losses paid since organization $89,735,184

Head Office — TORONTO
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that at the end of 1945 its total assets in Canada were $2,653,251, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,306,280, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $1,346,971. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $1,938,591, while its total expenditure in this country amounted to $1,838,430. Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I have before me an estate in which I am advised that the deceased had a policy in the Prudential Life Assurance of Scotland. We have been unable to find the policy, and would like to have the address of the company in Scotland so that we can communicate with them.

—P.G.E., Portage la Prairie, Man.

As far as we know, after a careful search of the records, there is no company by the name of the Prudential Life Assurance of Scotland. It may be that the one to which reference is made is the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, with head office located at Holborn Bars, London, Eng., and with a branch in Glasgow, Scotland, located in Prudential Bldgs., 71, Renfield Street, and by communicating with that company either at the head office in London, Eng., or with the branch office in Glasgow, you could ascertain if the deceased person in question held a policy with that company. Or you might be able to obtain the desired information through the head office of the Prudential in Canada, which is located at 465 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

duced over 22,000 ounces of gold from surface and shallow workings. An early diamond drilling campaign is planned for three of the six properties and it is estimated that $200,000 to $250,000 will be necessary for the ensuing year's development. In addition to the deep mining potentialities, the existence of a large area of dredgeable deposit is reported. Transport conditions are cheap and easy. The company is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares of which 1,300,000 (subject to escrow) have been issued for properties. The vendor of the property was Barima Exploration Co. The directors include men who have long experience in gold mining and gold dredging under the conditions prevailing in British Guiana. The managing director is Major David Lewes, M.C., B.Sc., president of the Mining Association of British Guiana. President is Lt. Col. F. J. Roberts, M.C., of Toronto. Directors include Wing Commdr. R. P. Opie and J. W. McMaster, Toronto, and R. L. Stevens, S. Ashley Chanler and Harry C. Davis, of New York.

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A rush, unique in that it is the first prospecting rush spearheaded by the Indians themselves, was reported recently from the Lynn Lake district of Manitoba. The rush developed when about three dozen Indian residents of South Indian Lake suddenly began applying for prospectors' licences, following which they staked claims between South Indian Lake and Granville Lake, the eastern extension of the Lynn Lake area. Unconfirmed reports describe the groups of claims staked by the Indians as apparently rich in nickel and copper. Parties for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and International Nickel of Canada were reported close behind the native prospectors.

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Eldorado Mining and Refining Co. Ltd.—expropriated by the government during the war—is now operating on a profitable basis. A net surplus of $644,328 was shown for the 15-month period ended March 31, according to the company's financial statement recently tabled in the House of Commons by Reconstruction Minister Howe. The surplus compared with a deficit of $206,357 at December 31, 1945. In the following 15 months net profit was $952,571 as compared with a net loss of $338,964 for the 12-month period ending December 31, 1945. Working capital last March totalled $4,203,795 against $794,951 at the end of 1945. Capital expenditures during 1946 totalled $500,560. The report, issued over the signature of W. J. Bennett, president, said exploration had been carried out during 1946 in Northern Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories and several mineralized areas in western and southeastern Ontario were "examined briefly." "During the year every effort was made to re-establish the company's position in the radium market," the report continued. In this connection a sales division has been set up for the purpose of promoting the sale of radium for medical, industrial and research purposes.

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A program of diamond drilling has been recommended for two anomalies indicated by an electrical survey last year on the Rouyn township, property of Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines, but this, Denison Denny, president, states in the annual report, will be delayed until further work is carried out on adjoining properties. No exploration was done on the company's other three properties and all work on Donrand Mines has been suspended for the present. The company has an interest in a quartzite operation on Manitoulin Island where a profit is anticipated this year as orders for substantial tonnages have been obtained. At December 31, 1946, current assets, taking investments at market value, were $61,014 against current liabilities of $26,129. The company has investments in and advances to associated companies totalling $7,159, plus the $20,000 investment in Manitoulin Quartzite.

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While production at McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines for the second quarter of the current year was down slightly from the first three months, it was substantially ahead of the second quarter in 1946. Output for the quarter ending June 30 is reported by H. G. Young, president, at $146,876 from the treatment of 17,504 tons of ore, or an average recovery of $8.39 per ton, compared with $155,956 from 18,055 tons and an average of $8.64 in the previous three months. In the June quarter last year output was $120,827 from 16,161 tons, for an average of $7.48.

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A former gold producing property in the Greenwood district of British Columbia — Dentonia Mines Ltd. — plans to resume milling late this month, or early in August, with a completely new flotation plant. The initial unit will be 50-tons daily with the design adapted for increasing capacity with minimum additional cost. The company disposed of its 100-ton cyanide mill some years ago. Extensive diamond drilling and underground work has been carried out in the past two years and considerable surface drilling is planned later this season to carry forward exploration. The decision to construct a 50-ton mill was reached by directors following favorable results obtained from diamond drilling and drifting, and on the recommendation of Dr. Victor Dolmage, consulting geologist.

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It is planned by Maralgo Mines to explore a gold showing immediately adjacent to the company's claims in the Little Long Lac area, along with associates who own the adjacent claims, the company's annual report states. Taking investments at market value the company's current assets as of April 30, 1947, are $116,060, against current liabilities of $498. One of Maralgo's most important assets continues to be 150,000 shares of South American Gold Areas Ltd.

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Certificate of Registry No. C 1095 authorising Aktieselskabet Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance Windstorm Insurance and Water Damage Insurance Limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "The Nordisk Reinsurance Company, Limited".

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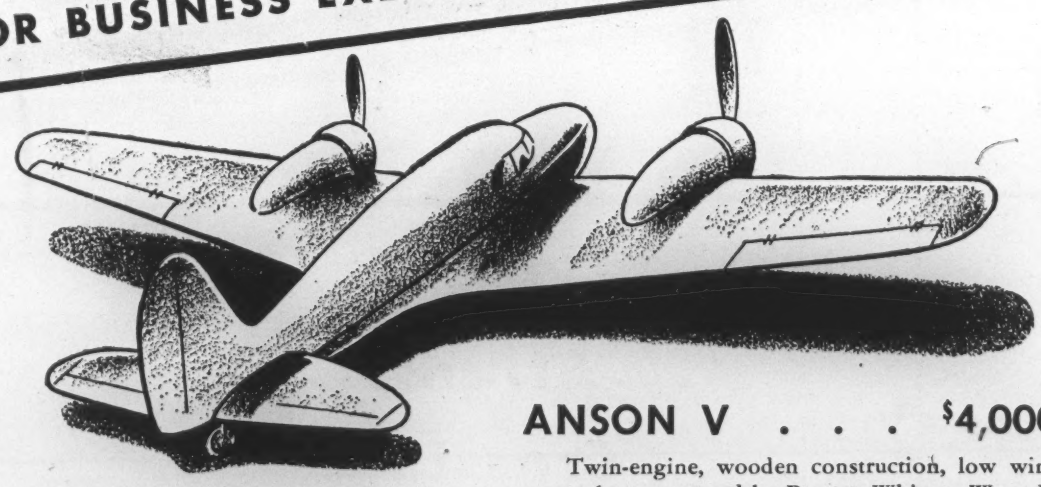

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Offers to purchase any or all of the described Aircraft are invited, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, and to the following conditions:

(a) The Corporation shall have the right to accept or to reject any or all offers in whole or in part.

(b) If an offer is accepted, sale will be on an "as is-where is" basis, without warranty of any kind (except as to the Crown's title), and will be subject to the other usual Sales Conditions of the Corporation.

(c) On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full.

(d) Purchasers will be required to take delivery of the aircraft sold at their own expense within a time limit set by the Corporation.

LICENSEABLE AFTER OVERHAUL

All the aircraft will require overhaul and/or modification depending on their condition before being eligible for Certificate of Airworthiness in accordance with Department of Transport standards. They will also need servicing before ferrying permits to overhaul bases can be obtained.

Offers should be addressed to:
Chief of Aircraft Sales Division,

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION
4095 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

ANSON V . . . $4,000

Twin-engine, wooden construction, low wing monoplane, powered by Pratt & Whitney Wasp Jr. R985-AN12B and R985-AN14B engines, and equipped with Hamilton Standard or Hoover Constant Speed Propellers. Adaptable for light feeder airline work, passenger and cargo or executive transport work.

CESSNA CRANE . . $375

Light twin-engine, low wing, cabin monoplane, powered by Jacobs L4MB engines. Requires certain modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for light commercial work and executive transport.

HARVARD II . . . $800

Single engine, low wing monoplane, previously used as an advance trainer. Tubular fuselage construction, metal wings, and retractable undercarriage. Powered by Pratt & Whitney R1340-AN1 or commercial designation S3H1, 550 h.p. engines. Adaptable for executive work or sportsman pilot.

FAIRCHILD CORNELL $425

Single engine, low wing monoplane, fabric covered tubular metal fusalage, plywood covered wooden wings. Plexiglass coupe top canopy, landing flaps, fully swivelling tail wheel, fixed undercarriage. Ranger 200 h.p. in-line engine. Subject to centre Front Spar modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for private ownership, club or school use, or light executive transport.

This advertisement supersedes former advertisements, if any, covering the above mentioned aircraft.

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Electric Shock a Cure for Mental Illness

By VICTOR HUDSON

This article describes the reactions of a patient to a remarkable treatment, known as electro-convulsion therapy, which is claimed to have restored many sufferers from mental illnesses to health and happiness. The "miracle" is accomplished by a momentary flick of current throughout the frontal part of the brain.

London.

AFTER five years' war service Rodney Staunton felt so depressed that he could not concentrate. Nothing seemed worth while; every small obstacle appeared impossible to surmount.

When he was not depressed he suffered moods of intense irritation. From his infancy his worst trouble had been a marked stammer. The strain and worry of his illness made it worse.

An ex-Servicemen's organization recommended him for treatment at a London clinic. When the examination was completed he was asked to sit on a bed in a small cubicle. He was told to remove his jacket, collar, and boots. Beside the bed was a small apparatus like a wireless set. It had a headpiece like that used by telephonists.

A bolster was placed at his back and he was told to lie down. He found this rather uncomfortable, as his back was arched over the bolster. Nurses rapidly placed a strong canvas sheet over his body, securing it firmly to the bed with straps. They painted both his temples with spirit to remove grease and prevent risk of burning. Then the "headphones" were adjusted.

He saw the figure of the doctor standing just within his line of vision. . . Then he woke up. He had been sleeping for three hours, although he did not know it then. A nurse stood smiling beside him.

"That was very clever of you," he said, because he knew that something had happened. He felt cheerful, bright, and friendly towards everybody. There was some stiffness of the back and some pain at the joints of the jawbone. This, he discovered later, was because his back and jaw had been strained in the muscular spasm which is induced by the electric shock.

"Tea is ready in the restroom," said the nurse, and he joined a number of other patients.

After two treatments—some people have as many as 20—he had considerable relief from the stammer, which had persisted for 45 years; complete relief from excessive irritability and annoyance; very considerable relief from the moods of deep depression, which formerly had lasted for as long as two days; and complete relief from a minor skin trouble which he had never put down to a psychological cause. But in this life you can never get something for nothing. It was not quite so simple as all that.

Two or three days after his second treatment he experienced all the physical symptoms of terror. His heart thumped violently for no reason. "I am afraid," he said to himself, "but why should I be?"

There was, of course, no reason. But these symptoms of fear sometimes prevent patients having the further treatment they need. In the case of Rodney Staunton the fear died away in a week or two, and he has never experienced it again.

How was this miracle effected? An electric shock was applied through his temples for a fraction of a second. It is carefully adjusted to one or more tenths of a second, and is about 80 volts, depending on the particular case. The result is a typical epileptic fit. This is over in about a minute, and is followed by a deep natural sleep.

Nobody knows why this treatment has these effects. It is most useful in cases of depression, and seems least useful in the type of mental disorder known as schizophrenia, or "split personality."

Mental experts who are working on the treatment say that the proper functioning of the brain depends on a chemical balance between all the complex substances contained in the nerve cells and fibres. It is a fault in this chemical balance which, they think, produces some of the most distressing forms of mental illness. The electric current seems to put nerve impulses back into their proper paths.

The idea is that thoughts and feelings follow certain tracks through the brain, just as nerve impulses which work our muscles follow the tracks of the nerve fibres through the body. If impulses take the wrong tracks the mind may suffer from delusions and hallucinations.

Electro-convulsion therapy, which a leading neurologist has described as "the most useful therapeutic method we possess," can be administered to as many as 20 patients by one doctor in an hour.

It is claimed that it has cured or greatly improved the condition of as many as 430 patients out of 500 cases of depression at one clinic alone.

COLONEL MARVIN F. ALLAN

Colonel Marvin Francis Allan, O.B.E., a graduate of the University of Toronto in Architecture, 1929, is being admitted to the firm of Marani & Morris, Architects, as an Associate Partner, effective August 1st, 1947.

Following his graduation, Colonel Allan was employed by several Toronto architectural firms, and later spent two years in Europe associated with different firms in London, Paris, and Berlin, later followed by travel on the Continent and near East.

At the outbreak of war, Colonel Allan joined the Royal Canadian Engineers as a Lieutenant and served Overseas from 1941 until his return to Canada at the end of 1945. At the time of the Normandy invasion, in which he took part, Colonel Allan was General Staff Officer, First Grade, at Headquarters, 21 Army Group, Engineer Branch. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1944 for his part in the invasion and was later Mentioned in Dispatches.

Since returning from Overseas, and until joining the firm (of Marani & Morris, Mr. Allan has acted as Chief Architect of Housing Enterprises of Canada Ltd. *

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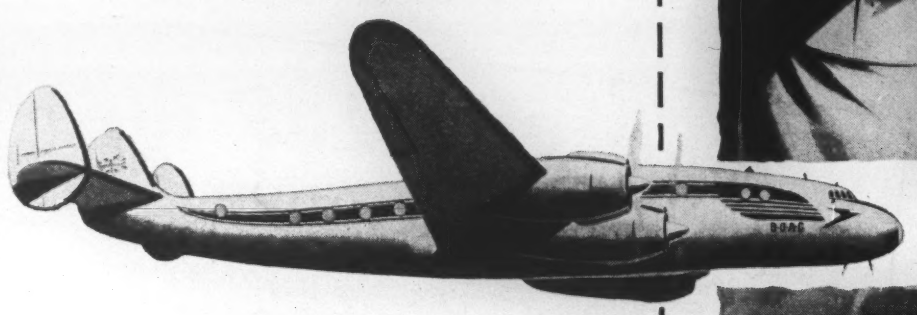

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